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LITERATURE.

A Short History of India, and of the Frontier States of Afghanistan, Nipal, and Burmah. By J. Talboys Wheeler. With Maps and Tables. (Macmillan.)

THE history of India on a large scale still remains to be written, and yet the subject is by no means so vast as might appear at first sight. The materials lie within a comparatively narrow compass. No very great research would be required into unedited documents, nor any unusual acquaintance with Oriental languages. Sanskrit literature has already been sufficiently disclosed to serve the purposes of the historian; and the MSS. of Mohammedan chroniclers have also been in great part placed at our service through the labours of Elliot and Dowson. It is time that someone should arise with more of the scientific spirit than Elphinstone, and with less of bitterness than Mill, to compile a work which might at once become the standard authority. The subject has many attractions. It may almost be called an epitome of the history of Asia, and a drama of the human race. As the birthplace of two of the greatest religious systems; as the scene of one of the grandest monarchies, after the Roman, that the world has known; as the chief theatre of British arms and British administration, India appeals strongly to the popular imagination. If it be true that the public take no interest in India, the blame rests with those who ought to enlighten them, for Macaulay has proved that Indian episodes can be made as interesting as a romance. Above all, to the student of sociology a real history of India is a most pressing want. Underneath the rise and fall of countless dynasties, the constant clash of arms, and the changes of religious faith, the life of the Hindu peasant has remained almost unaltered for at least thirty centuries. The communal type of Aryan society is still to be seen here in archaic simplicity, side by side with the ruder organisation of the hill-tribes, with the semi-feudalism of the Rajput clans, and with the officials of Moghul and British centralisation. In a special sense it may be repeated that the history of the Indian people has not yet been written.

This somewhat long prelude has been suggested to us by the perusal of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's *Short History of India*. It was a bold undertaking to choose a title that inevitably challenges comparison with Mr. Green's *Short History of the English People*. The observant reader, however, will notice that there is a difference between the wording of the two titles; and, if he bears this difference in mind, he will be saved from a good deal

of disappointment. Mr. Wheeler is well known as an Oriental student, who has laboriously toiled upwards from the lowest strata of Sanskrit and Persian literature; and also as an official who has taken some part in the later events which he describes. Knowledge, therefore, he has in abundance; but, unfortunately, he does not possess the art of marshalling his facts in order and attracting the reader by his style. Like everybody else, he picks holes in Macaulay's famous essays on *Clive* and *Hastings*. But it is just the existence of these little mistakes that throws into greater relief the general faithfulness of Macaulay's historical vision. Mr. Wheeler, on the other hand, if accurate in his facts, becomes highly untrustworthy whenever he indulges in generalisation. For example, he permits himself to endorse the idle tradition that the Afghans are descended from the lost ten tribes, and improves upon his original by drawing a parallel between the situation of Afghanistan and that of Palestine, and between the characters of the Durani dynasty and of the house of David. Granting that points of similarity may be discovered, it is sufficient to point out as a dominant mark of distinction that the Afghans have little national feeling, and are more at home as conquerors in the plains of Hindustan than on their own hills. Mr. Wheeler is singularly unfortunate also in his etymological speculations concerning these same Afghans. He suggests that they may have given the name of their stronghold "Ghor" to their early capital in Bengal, "Gaur." Now, there is no reason to suppose that Ghor was ever the name of a town, or of anything but a region; while we have abundant evidence for saying that Gaur existed under that name long before the Mohammedan invasion. Similarly with the name of Patans, or rather "Pathans," by which Afghans are commonly known throughout India. This is said to be derived from an early Afghan dominion at Patna. No authority is given for this assertion, and it is on the face of it highly improbable. Both "Pathan" and "Afghan" are words of comparatively recent origin. The former is usually regarded as an Hindustani form of Pashtu or Pakhtu, the only general term which the Afghans recognise among themselves.

But it is not on such little points as these that Mr. Wheeler may fairly claim to be criticised, though there are many similar matters both of omission and commission on which we should like to join issue with him. He has undertaken to compress the entire history of India, from the War of the Mahabharata to the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari, into a single volume; and he has attempted to make that volume interesting to the general reader. Praise or blame must be awarded according to the general mode of execution of this design. Of Mr. Wheeler's claims to learning and industry we have already spoken. But something more is wanted in order to satisfy the part of a popular historian. It is necessary to be acquainted with the weaknesses of one's audience, to attract them to read by all the legitimate artifices of arrangement and style, and to be oneself in sympathy with the subject. We fear that Mr. Wheeler is not adequately endowed with any of these

qualifications. He begins his first page by plunging at once into the story of the Mahabharata, just as historians of Greece before Grote used to open with Homer. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the Mahabharata, like the *Iliad*, represents a comparatively late stage of civilisation; indeed, he ignores altogether the priority of the Vedic hymns. But, quite apart from priority in order of time, there is a certain priority in exposition which cannot be prudently neglected. The main achievement of the modern historical school is the reconstruction of the prehistoric past, partly from the evidence of language, partly from the laws of external nature. Before we are introduced to the products of the adult Hindu mind, as revealed in its celebrated epics, we want to be told something about the human family to which the Hindus belong, and about the country which they inhabit. A writer who wishes to catch the public ear should first have struck the key-note of sympathy by pointing out the community of origin between the Hindu and the English stocks, as attested not only by language, but also by social institutions; and he should then have proceeded to describe the grand physical features of the peninsula, which have had so much to do with the formation both of Indian character and of Indian history. In this connexion, it would have been pardonable to err, with Max Müller and with Buckle, on the side of exaggeration, rather than omit the fundamental framework which alone gives meaning to events and names.

Coming down to more modern times, we again find Mr. Wheeler deficient in the element of sympathy. He is too disposed to judge native governments, whether past or present, by the rigid standard of our own administration. The Moghul empire was, no doubt, an Oriental despotism, marked by frequent internecine wars and by occasional scenes of horrible bloodshed. Similarly, the rise of Jung Behadur to power in Nepal was effected by means of a massacre without parallel in European annals. But to dwell upon these aspects of native rule is the least important duty of an historian. We in Europe are also able, if it were profitable, to "tell sad stories of the deaths of kings." It would be far more interesting, and far more useful, to attempt to discover the secret of Akbar's revenue system, by which he obtained a larger income than we can raise at the present day; or to examine the process by which Nepal has been welded into a compact state, flourishing at home, and powerful abroad. The inhabitants of India are not a mere herd of human units, whose highest destiny is to provide a career for enterprising English and Scotch officials. They cherish the memories of bygone greatness, and count among their number individuals born with the capacity to rule and to command. We are now placing in the hands of the people the powerful weapon of education. If we desire to render our alien rule not altogether intolerable, it can only be by studying more deeply the development of native character, and by fostering such indigenous institutions as may be found worthy to live. To Anglicise India is a vain dream of the present generation. How to teach the

natives to govern themselves is the problem which our descendants will have to learn; and we regret that Mr. Talboys Wheeler has not used his experience and learning to contribute toward the solution of this problem. JAS. S. COTTON.

Bulgaria since the War: Notes of a Tour in the Autumn of 1879. By James George Minchin. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE letters which make up this unpretending little book "were written," the author tells us, "for the *Morning Advertiser* during a hurried tour through the countries that formerly constituted European Turkey." They have the two conspicuous merits that they are written in a clear and natural style, and that they comprise in a short compass the conclusions of an intelligent and singularly impartial political observer as to lands and peoples with whose future the peace and happiness of half Europe is bound up at the present moment.

The larger part of the book is devoted to Bulgaria and its severed province of Eastern Roumelia, but the first letter sums up the author's observations as to the present condition of the principality of Serbia. Considering that this letter appears to embody a few days' experiences at Belgrade, it can surprise no one that the picture Mr. Minchin draws of Serbia and the government is anything but favourable. As to the present system of government in the principality, it deserves all, and more than all, that Mr. Minchin has said about it, though he might have mentioned the fact that the experiment of an independent newspaper is now being tried in the *Vidjelo*. So far as the Serbian people are concerned, it is to be hoped that at some future period the author may be tempted to renew his acquaintance with them elsewhere than at Belgrade, in which case his candour will not fail to recognise among them a free national spirit of real calibre, which in fact stands to them in place of the supernatural religion the absence of which he laments. He will further understand that the present régime, which approaches martial law in its despotic severity, is voluntarily submitted to by the great mass of the people, independent peasant-farmers as they are for the most part individually, because they believe that the present crisis in Eastern affairs can best be met, and the national aspirations after union with the Serbian populations under Turkish and Austrian rule can best be realised, by practically entrusting the executive to the hands of a Dictator. It is an instinct of national self-preservation, which, whether wise or unwise, has shown itself before now among peoples far more civilised than the Serbs. The extreme unreasoning jealousy of foreigners should likewise only be regarded as a phase in the historical development of a semi-barbarous people just emerging into independence after centuries of foreign oppression, and surveying the other half of their nation still under an alien yoke, and dreading at the same time the extension of that yoke over themselves from a new direction. The commercial highway between Vienna and the Aegean runs through the heart of the Serbian principality.

Mr. Minchin's experiences of the Bulgarians to the north of the Balkans are extremely hopeful. The progress of education in the new principality is indeed little short of marvellous. Schools after the model of the German "Realschulen" have been founded in all the chief Bulgarian villages, and the teaching includes history, foreign languages, natural science, music, and drawing. The amount paid by those who can afford it is only twenty francs a year; and when the parents are too poor to pay even this small fee their children get education, books, and stationery gratis. Mr. Minchin, who visited some of these schools, found their excellent programme in full working order. The schoolmasters are mostly Bohemians, whose Czech mother-tongue enables them easily to master Bulgarian. Visiting a school in the Bulgarian village of Lom Palanka, Mr. Minchin found the building large, the rooms lofty and scrupulously clean.

"I noticed that the stuffed and preserved objects in the natural science room were elaborate and expensive. In fact, the specimens were far beyond my ken in science. . . . I also inspected the drawings of the school-boys from the flat; they were creditable. At the end of the room hung a drop-curtain, and the schoolmaster told me that on last New Year's night the boys acted among themselves a Russian comedy of Poushkin. One can scarcely be surprised that Russian influence is paramount in Bulgaria. It could scarcely be otherwise. Yet in their school arrangements they are guided more by practical than political considerations. At Lom Palanka, which is close to the Austrian frontier, German is the foreign language taught; in other villages it is French." These schools are completely undenominational, and no priest is admitted within their precincts.

"The Jews [continues Mr. Minchin] send their children to school with the Christians, but the Turks do not. They will not even send their children to the elementary school in Lom Palanka, which the Bulgarian Government has built for them. This is not from any spirit of disaffection, but from sheer incapacity to progress with the times."

In Eastern Roumelia Mr. Minchin met with a far less satisfactory outlook than in the Bulgarian principality.

"And what is the reason [he asks] that, while in the neighbouring State all is order and tranquillity, in Eastern Roumelia there is nothing but violence and confusion? The reason is clear. In Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia you have one and the same race, speaking the same language, having suffered alike in the past, and looking forward to triumph together in the future. But the statesmen of Europe have ordered it otherwise. They have divided a people whom God and Nature intended to be one."

"Magna est veritas et praevalabit!"

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

Elizabethan Demonology: an Essay in Illustration of the Belief in the Existence of Devils, and the Powers possessed by them, as it was generally held during the Period of the Reformation, and the Times immediately succeeding; with Special Reference to Shakspeare and his Works. By T. Alfred Spalding, LL.B. (Chatto & Windus.)

This is a very thoughtful and weighty book

of Shakspeare criticism. To treat and review it—as one of its "careless, indolent reviewers" has done—as a mere folk-lore treatise is to miss its aim and wilfully disregard its declared purpose. Shakspeare is the centre of Mr. Spalding's work, which is a recast and expansion of two papers read before the New Shakspeare Society "On the Devils in Shakspeare." Its object is to find out what the popular belief about demons and spirits was in Shakspeare's time, how far Shakspeare shared that belief, and how he dealt with it, how he grew out of it, as his own mind and spirit developed. By far the most interesting part of the book is, of course, part iv., in which Mr. Spalding deals with the demon belief as that affects Shakspeare himself. This has won the warm approval of Mr. Robert Browning, to whom the book is dedicated, and cannot but be welcome to every earnest student who takes Shakspeare's plays as the revelation of Shakspeare himself, and not as mere amusing toys to while away the dull hours of evening with.

Mr. Spalding has first an argument to show Victorian readers of Shakspeare that they must take themselves out of themselves, their present notions of things and understandings of words, if they want to know what Shakspeare felt and meant. Here is one instance: "A very striking illustration of the manner in which a word may mislead is afforded by the oft-quoted line,

'Assume a virtue, if you have it not.'

By most readers, the secondary and, in the present day, almost universal meaning of the word *assume*—'pretend that to be which in reality has no existence,' that is, in the particular case, 'ape the chastity which you do not in reality possess'—is understood in this sentence; and consequently Hamlet and, through him, Shakspeare, stand committed to the appalling doctrine that hypocrisy in morals is to be commended and cultivated. Now, such a proposition never for an instant entered Shakspeare's head. He used the word 'assume' in this case in its primary and justest sense—*adsumo*, take to, acquire; and the context plainly shows that Hamlet meant that his mother, by self-denial, would gradually acquire that virtue in which she was so conspicuously wanting. Yet, for lack of a little knowledge of the history of the word employed, the other monstrous gloss has received almost universal and applauding acceptance."

As with words, so is it with customs, morals, and beliefs in spiritual agencies, rightly says Mr. Spalding. Let every reader of the extract above ask himself whether he has not always given the Victorian meaning to the Elizabethan "assume;" let him ask himself again whether he has ever recognised that Puck's "swifter than the moon's sphere" involves Shakspeare's acceptance of the Elizabethan Ptolemaic, and not our Victorian Copernican, system of astronomy; and then let him acknowledge that he may want some teaching as to the Devil-belief in Shakspeare's days, and some preparation for judging of what the successive phases of Shakspeare's dealing with that belief, with the working of spiritual agencies on man and woman, mean. If he is honest enough to confess that he does, let him put himself under Mr. Spalding's guidance, and watch the gradual growth of the belief in Devils in olden time; the classification of them into Greater and Lesser

Devils, Good and Bad Angels; the popular belief about them in England, and especially Scotland, under James I., who revived, or at least brought more prominently forward, faith in the existence of Witchcraft and the need of punishing Witches. Let him witness the trials read by Shakspeare himself for *Macbeth*, and be convinced of the nonsense of the "Norn" theory proposed by some late critics.

Then let him turn to the application of this to Shakspeare himself in his three *Demon*, or *Fairy*, plays—for, as Mr. Spalding will prove to him, "fairies and devils differ in degree and not in origin"—the *Dream*, *Macbeth*, and *The Tempest*. Let him learn how the history of Shakspeare's life, as well as the growth and changes of his mind, is reflected in his plays, and lies embosomed in those fair mirrors for the eye that has power of vision to see. Let him find that, as most men go through three stages of religious creed—hereditary belief, scepticism, reasoned belief or rest—so Shakspeare went through them, as his dealings with the spiritual world in his three plays above named show: the *Dream* accepting the fairy-world of his day, and making men the sport of fairy whims; *Macbeth*, of the great Third Period of Scepticism, in which man is "juggled with and led to destruction by fiends, in which an undistinguishing fate sweeps away at once the good with the evil—Hamlet with Claudius, Desdemona with Iago, Cordelia with Edmund;" lastly, *The Tempest* of the calm Fourth Period of Reconciliation and Peace.

"Man is no longer the plaything, but the master, of his fate, and he, seeing now the possible triumph of good over evil, and his duty to do his best in aid of this triumph, has no more fear of the dreams—the something after death. Our little life is still rounded by a sleep, but the thought which terrifies Hamlet has no power to affright Prospero. The hereafter is still a mystery, it is true; he has tried to see into it, and has found it impenetrable. But revelation has come like an angel, with peace upon its wings, in another and an unexpected way. Duty lies here, in and around him in this world. Here he can right wrong, succour the weak, abase the proud, do something to make the world better than he found it, and, in the performance of this, he finds a holier calm than the vain strivings after the unknowable could ever afford. Let him work while it is day, for 'the night cometh when no man can work.'"

Among all that I have read on Shakspeare I know nothing deeper or truer than Mr. Spalding has written in the fourth part of his excellent book. I hope he will put it into a cheap form, with his article of 1878 on Shakspeare's *Sonnets*, or weld both into a short sketch of the man Shakspeare.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

The Bible Doctrine of Man. The Seventh Series of the Cunningham Lectures. By John Laidlaw, M.A. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.)

THE enquiries to which these lectures introduce us are comparatively strange to English theology. It has been left to Germany to do the pioneer work and make the first substantial contributions. Among ourselves they have remained an almost unvisited region.

Unfortunately, too, the little that has been attempted has taken so extravagant a direction, or has proceeded on principles so unscientific, that discredit has fallen on the entire subject. It is Mr. Laidlaw's wish to vindicate for it a position of some importance, and to exhibit its value both in apologetical interests and in the comprehension of Christian doctrine. He adopts an independent line. He does not deal with the Bible doctrine of man in the general sense in which it has been customary to find in the Bible "a discovery of man as unique and divine, as truly a revelation, as its discovery of God." His object is to "fix attention on the natural presuppositions and principles of the Scripture writings concerning man." With such predecessors in view as Roos, Olshausen, Beck, Hofmann, Dalitzsch, Lüdemann, Hausrath, Pfeiderer, and others not less distinguished, he is modest enough to claim no novelty for his discussions. He is entitled at least to the credit of supplying in some measure what has been a vacant place in our home theology. Different estimates will be made of the idea he has formed of his task. There will be still greater variety of opinion on some of his conclusions. It may be doubted even by those who are at one with him on the whole, whether on particular points, like the complex conceptions of *death*, *flesh*, *spirit*, he has taken in all the elements of the case, and whether, on larger exegetical issues, as in the quasi-ideal rendering of the Pauline conflict of principles in Rom. vii., he has made his positions good. But his book will not be denied the merit of stimulating investigation in an interesting Biblical field, and directing attention to questions which lie at the root of many of the problems most agitated in theology. Candour, sobriety, and information distinguish it throughout. It brings us across some of the chief debates at present in process between the physicist and the theologian. Without pretending to enter exhaustively into these, it handles them with a fair and intelligent desire to ascertain what is due to science, ethics, and revelation respectively, what questions they are severally competent to solve, and how they may meet in a *philosophia prima*. Its criticisms of writers like Darwin, Pfeiderer, and Edward White exhibit the author's ability to recognise what is true in alien theories. His attitude towards opponents is uniformly just and appreciative.

The success of an attempt to verify and value those views of man's nature and constitution which the Bible inculcates or presupposes must depend greatly on the anticipations formed as well as on the method pursued. What a treatise of this kind has to determine is not only the existence of certain ideas, expressly taught or obviously implied, but the *genesis*, growth, and connexions of these ideas, the construction, history, and explanation of the terms also in which they are conveyed. To these points of properly Biblical enquiry Mr. Laidlaw has added others more strictly dogmatic. He is at pains to show how the findings of Biblical psychology bear on cardinal topics of Christian doctrine, the consequences of the Fall, the nature of sin, the problems of regeneration, the revelation of immortality. These are among the ablest sections of the

volume. It may be questioned, however, whether the dogmatic has not been allowed too much space. At the cost of something there, a more rigorous adherence to the historical and critical investigation of Biblical data might have been advantageous. In his studies of the psychological terms of the new life, the primary expressions of man's constitution, and the idea of *pneuma* in the characteristic place it holds all through Scripture, the author has given us examples of careful analysis. All the more should we have welcomed greater concentration of attention on the rise and expansion of the Biblical ideas, their *lie* in the several strata of records, the influences which moulded their enunciation, the relations in which the different parts of Scripture stand to the exhibition of these ideas, and on the question how far the sectional unities of Hebrew history, poetry, and prophecy, Christian gospel and epistle, combine in a higher unity. There is much still to accomplish. There is room for fresh studies of particular terms, such as *ουελδης*. We should expect, too, not only statements of how the facts stand with peculiar usages, like Paul's antithesis of the *psychical* and *pneumatic*, but further explanations of the process by which the developments took place, and their points of contact with prior occurrences. It would be unfair, however, to speak of the book as seriously defective in scientific method. On the contrary, Mr. Laidlaw is free from the unhistorical conception of Scripture which has vitiated treatises otherwise so acute as Beck's. He sees laws of growth and change in operation on the psychological terms, due both to external influences and to progress within the Scriptures. He admits that "acquaintance with culture outside of the Hebrew nation has left its evident impress on the New Testament writers, and even on the later Old Testament writers as compared with the earlier" (p. 51). He cannot allow that the force of individual genius goes the length of establishing radical differences between Pauline thought and what appears in John or the Synoptists. But he recognises how "the individuality and training of St. Paul have influenced very deeply the form of revealed doctrine which the Church has received by him" (p. 373). He separates what belongs to natural sentiment, traditional conception, or the colouring of the utterances of psalmist and prophet from the truths taught and adhered to. He holds that "we are fairly entitled to distinguish in the Old Testament between the ideas of the after-life current in the age of the writers and the revealed hopes to which they clung" (pp. 245, 246). He says much to good purpose on the personal and historical character of the revelation held to be contained in the Scriptures, and on the errors which enter attempted constructions of the Bible doctrine of immortality when that is forgotten. A completer comparison between the Bible data and current beliefs in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and Greece with which Hebrew thought may have come in contact would make the induction still more satisfactory.

But what is it that Mr. Laidlaw expects from a Biblical psychology? He is not one of those who commit the folly of extracting a

philosophy of man from the Bible. He looks for as little of that as of a science of geology, because he sees that what has any bearing on the matters with which such studies are conversant is given, not in the form of a doctrine of man's constitution or man's world, but in the form of a history and doctrine of man's relation and ethical attitude to God. If, on the one hand, he judges Delitzsch to go too far when he claims for this study the rank of an independent science, he thinks that Hermann Schultz overlooks the unity of Scripture when he objects to the reception of a "Biblical notion of man on the ground that on all topics of natural knowledge the standpoint of each Scripture writer must be considered independent" (p. 24). He occupies the mediate position of one who finds a notion of man pervading both the Old Testament and the New, "popularly expressed, indeed, but uniform and consistent, though growing in its fulness with the growth of the Biblical revelation itself" (p. 25). Sometimes it may seem as if he discovered more of a system than he theoretically contemplates. But his general principle appears sound. It can hardly be doubted that, though it teaches nothing like a science of man, the Bible has certain views of man's nature underlying its proper message, and it is reasonable enough to look for some degree of uniformity in these views. All depends, of course, upon the kind of view discovered and the nature and measure of consistency supposed. Here, however, Mr. Laidlaw adopts in the main a very moderate position. It is in respect only of a few broad and simple conceptions—man's unity, the dual aspect of his being, his formation in the Divine image, and the like—that he claims uniformity of teaching. He shows very well how essential to the whole theology of the Bible is its assertion of the *solidarité* of man's constitution—"that human individuality is of one piece and is not composed of separate independent parts" (p. 55). But he points out how it is also pervaded by an equally consistent duality in its conception of man's nature, which is opposed to monism, as well as by a view of man's origin which is adverse to the theory of pre-existence, the dogma of emanation, and the entire ethnic notion of a distinction between soul and body amounting to a degradation of the latter.

We heartily agree with Mr. Laidlaw's rejection of the theory of *trichotomy*. He gives a clear account of the forms which that ancient speculation of some Greek thinkers has assumed on its recent revival, from the comparatively sober views of Beck and Delitzsch, who assign to the *soul* the position of uniting band between the two elements of body and spirit, or attempt a combination of the dual with the tripartite division of man's constitution, on to the extravagant doctrine of Mr. Heard. But he shows with great force how impossible it is to carry this tripartite view through Scripture without importing the complex philosophical notions of later times into its simpler conceptions. It requires a fine hand to trace out the varied usages of the primary terms as they stand alone or in antithesis to each other. The prevalent distinctions are followed here in the main, between *spirit* as the principle of life, *soul* as

the subject of life, and *heart* as the organ of life; between *flesh* as the life-environment and *heart* as the life-organ; and again between *flesh* as an "embodied, perishable creature," *soul* as a "living being, an individual, responsible creature," and *spirit* as the God-derived principle of life which makes the creature what he is. However it may stand with these distinctions, Mr. Laidlaw is right in construing the several terms as notes not of different natures, but of different aspects of the same nature. He is emphatically right in affirming the Biblical antithesis of body and soul, or body and spirit, to be the expression, not of two separate or antagonistic factors in man's constitution, but of the twofold origin of a constitution which links its possessor on the one hand with the animal creation and on the other with God, and in expounding this antithesis as one peculiar to Scripture, in no way to be identified either with later notions of the material and immaterial, or with the distinctions of the schools between soul and body.

Mr. Laidlaw's criticism is often at its best when applied to dogmatic questions. He deals effectively with Mr. Heard's attempt to lighten the doctrine of original sin by the theory that the *pneuma* is a distinct constituent, lost or rendered dormant by the Fall, and restored by grace. His examination of the doctrine of conditional immortality deserves consideration. He is acute enough to see, and candid enough to acknowledge, the advantages which, in its recognition of a judgment and in the place it gives to conscience, it may claim to possess over the rival theory of the Restorationists. But he shows how superficial it is in some respects and how repugnant in others; how perverted a view it implies of the operation of the Spirit, and how far it is from doing justice to the Bible statement of Christ's relation to man's future. To the professed theologian the discussion of the subject of the Divine Image will be specially interesting. The idea is a fundamental one. There is not a Biblical doctrine into which it does not enter. There are few points, however, on which greater confusion prevails. Mr. Laidlaw does not exhaust the enquiry. But he has made a contribution which will help to clearness and sobriety of view on a topic on which there has been such a tendency to exaggeration. On other subjects, too, this book will be serviceable in liberating the forms of Christian doctrine from an association with the *dicta* of dominant philosophies, which has been harmful to their true character and inconsistent with their concrete and practical presentation in the Scriptures.

S. D. F. SALMOND.

Gertrude Coldbjørnsen. Novelle af A. O. E. Skram. (Köbenhavn: Hegel.)

THIS is a novel by a new hand and in a new manner. It is not merely interesting on account of its intrinsic merit, but it marks a starting-point in a direction hitherto untried in Denmark. The school of Walter Scott, which resembled the master very much as Mrs. Norton resembled Byron, has lingered on in Scandinavia long after its decease elsewhere. In the last generation, Ingemann

lifted it to its highest pitch of romantic innocence; in our own, Ewald has surpassed all his fellow-disciples in laborious antiquarian triviality. A few years ago J. P. Jacobsen recalled Danish readers to a juster treatment of historical romance in his remarkable story *Fru Marie Grubbe*, and now Herr Skram has adopted a similar method in a work of domestic fiction. The originality of the novel before us is due less to its story—which, as is often the case in books by new writers, is simple and a little thin—than to its style and intention. The adventures of Gertrude are few and almost commonplace; it is the analysis of her emotions which interests the reader most. The book is a psychological and social study, and more closely resembles *Griffith Gaunt*, the best of Mr. Charles Reade's many excellent romances, than any other novel known to me. It is the remarkable force with which the portraits of three or four figures have been drawn, and the true life and fire put into their actions, which raises *Gertrude Coldbjørnsen* above the rank of commonplace stories, and gives us reason to look forward anxiously for a second book from this new writer.

The outline of the story is briefly given. A famous lawyer, Mr. Feddersen, falls in love, in middle age, for the first time, with a lovely girl of seventeen, Gertrude Coldbjørnsen, whose father and aunt, two aged persons, have brought her up in utter ignorance of the world. Armed with his great reputation, Mr. Feddersen ventures to ask Mr. Coldbjørnsen for his daughter's hand, and Gertrude, ignorant of what love really is, consents to marry him. He is very kind to her during their engagement, and contrives to amuse and please her. But they go away into the country to stay at a house where they meet a brilliant young painter, Mr. Fabricius, and, without their being conscious of it, Gertrude and Fabricius become absorbed in one another. Fabricius comes first to his senses, but, considering that Feddersen is quite unfitted to comprehend Gertrude, he feels it a sort of duty to try and break off the engagement. However, they return to Copenhagen, and see no more of one another until one day they meet, and he asks her to visit his studio with a friend of hers. In this way the acquaintance is renewed. But meanwhile all preparations for Gertrude's marriage with Feddersen are being pushed forward, and Fabricius is in despair. Then suddenly the war with Germany breaks out, and Fabricius is ordered off to Jutland. He comes to Gertrude, insists upon a private interview, and declares his love with all passion and insistence. She accepts it at once—having long secretly loved him—and then they part, promising to write to one another. But the aunt persuades Gertrude that she has acted very wickedly, refuses to let her see the letters of Fabricius, and dictates a letter to him forbidding him to write. Gertrude is then married to Feddersen, but runs away from him, back to her father's house, the day after the wedding. She is persuaded to return, and a change seems to come over her whole character; she becomes frivolous, exacting, and "fast." Meanwhile, the war is raging, and Fabricius lies in hospital grievously wounded, and crying, in his delirium, for Gertrude. She and her hus-

band are persuaded to come down to the camp, and Gertrude goes to see Fabricius in the sick ward. His delight at recovering her is changed into an agony of rage when he finds the wedding-ring upon her finger. He starts up in bed, and breaks a blood-vessel while he is cursing her for her infidelity. She is taken away more dead than alive, and positively refuses to see her husband any more. Some old friends take her back to Copenhagen, and Fabricius is carefully nursed and recovers. He marries a kind, motherly sort of girl who has tended him, while Gertrude obtains a legal separation from her husband and lives in seclusion. Fabricius and Gertrude meet once more, later in life, and are surprised to find themselves become almost indifferent to each other, and by no means inclined to repeat the stormy complications of their youth.

Herr Skram succeeds best in depicting critical situations. His narrative is occasionally a little tiresome, but we wake up when he gives us such scenes as the visit of Feddersen when he comes to ask Gertrude's hand in betrothal; or the walk taken by Fabricius and Gertrude round and round the garden, where the girl puts such embarrassing questions about love and duty to the painter; or, best of all, the secret interview between Gertrude and Fabricius on the night of the declaration of war, a scene which is imagined and carried out with consummate skill and sympathy. On the other hand, the author is sometimes awkward and even ludicrous in his attempt to be extremely subtle or extremely realistic. One case of this kind, which has given great scandal in Denmark, is the scene in which a picnic is disturbed by the advent of a group of hussars who bathe in the lake below, at which vision all the persons of the picnic take to flight, except Fabricius and Gertrude, who stay to appreciate the aesthetic value of the composition. Even this shows more youthful rebellion against conventional prudery than positive want of literary tact, and perhaps Herr Skram had been reading his Walt Whitman. Of more importance is a tendency to language which, if a foreigner may judge, seems occasionally affected, and a too great fondness for such exotic forms as *dekorationen*, *akkompagnement*, and *koketteri*. These barbaric words are, of course, creeping into general use in Danish society, but it would be well to exclude them from book-language as long as possible.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

An English Grammar for Beginners, by H. Courthope Bowen (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), being colloquial in style, is suited especially to middle-class schools, or, indeed, to any pupils of twelve or fourteen. Punctuation is well done, and compound and complex sentences well distinguished, as are the two meanings, so often confused by the beginner in Latin prose, of such a word as *ruling*, though a good opportunity of doing the same for words like *after*, which are both prepositions and conjunctions, has been missed. The chapters on inflection would have been improved by a hint as to its origin, and, to come to details, we protest against such a plural as *terminuses*, and the needless disguise of possessive adjectives as demonstratives. The book might be shortened

by the omission of the nineteen classes of words which are mentioned only to be replaced by the usual eight, and it might be added that a sentence can consist of one word if that is imperative.

Of an *Elementary English Grammar*, by O. W. Tancock, now head-master of Norwich School (Clarendon Press Series), about four-fifths are devoted to accidence, and there is a very good collection of exercises on both accidence and syntax. The book has the advantage of being in large and small print, which extends its usefulness. The section on transitive and intransitive verbs is good, as is that on *shall* and *will*. So much space is devoted to tables of declension and conjugation that the book might be tried in India.

Grammar through Analysis, by G. F. K. Sykes (Daldy, Isbister and Co.), consists of lessons actually given orally. Their publication is less likely to educate pupils than teachers, who will find admirable models of brisk lessons, sure to catch the attention of children from nine to twelve years old. It is, however, wrong to treat the verb-noun after the gerund, and then say we are using the verb in quite a new manner. The last two chapters are far beyond most pupils of the age for which Mr. Sykes writes.

The Beginner's Drill Book of English Grammar, by James Burton (Rivingtons), takes first analysis of simple sentences, then inflection, then complex sentences, with a few pages on the alphabet. The list of plurals of irregular and double nouns is unusually full and accurate, and indirect objects are well done, though we do not care for the use of such Latin-grammar terms as dative objects; but Mr. Burton does not pass by such constructions as cognate objects and absolute clauses. He assigns the confusion in English spelling to the six superfluous letters—c, j, g, x, y, w—and he would, we presume, spell jam *dzhām*, and wicks *uutiks*. The book is, however, vigorous, but the ascent over which the author leads his pupils is too steep for average boys.

We hardly know to what class of students we could recommend Mr. C. D. Yonge's *Short English Grammar* (Longmans). In spite of this professed brevity we find Caesar and Agricola, Hengist and Ida, Shakspeare and Hooker, figuring in the first twenty pages. There is nothing to be gained by declining English nouns with six cases, the fallacy being exposed on the next page, where *to Paris* is called an accusative. The only part we like is the chapter on Prosody. The rest is verbose and unmethodical.

A Shorter English Grammar, by C. P. Mason (Bell and Sons), contains an immense amount of compressed knowledge. It is better suited to Civil Service candidates than to boys and girls; but its arrangement in large and small type, with numbered sections, makes it easy to select parts of the book. We prefer the etymology to the rest of the work. It gives Anglo-Saxon declensions and conjugations, yet condescends to the plurals and possessive cases of complex names—the *Miss Smiths* being defended against their more prim title—and it traces the feminine suffix *ess* to Greek *-ισσα* and *-σσα*, though we have found nothing as to the date of the word *its*; but *lists*, *worth*, *needs*, *height*, and *right* are not omitted, nor the formation of such adverbs as *whilom*, *piecemeal* (Anglo-Saxon *maelum*, by portions). There is also a useful list of compound nouns, one element of which has become obsolete, and, in an Appendix, are grouped miscellaneous words from foreign languages, though some of the Hindustani words are indeed half-caste—e.g., *toddy* is merely an English corruption of *tārī* from *tār*, a palm, and punch is from *pachlonā*. The analysis of sentences does not seem to be simplified by Mr.

Mason's elaborate system of underlining, and too much space is given to elliptical sentences. A good Index would much improve this book.

The Advanced English Grammar (Laurie's Series) contains quite as much as the ordinary student of seventeen will take in, and, in about a hundred pages, includes Anglo-Saxon declensions, a good many well-chosen derivations of words in common use, with simple rules for the use of each part of speech, not massed together, but following each part of the accidence. There is also a simple system of analysis, but we think the tabular system attempted on p. 94 somewhat confusing, though not more so than the "tree of the one speech."

A Brief History of the English Language, by James Hadley, Professor of Greek at Yale College (Bell and Sons), is merely a reprint of part of the Introduction to *Webster's Dictionary*.

MR. J. ROBERTSON, late Lecturer in Glasgow Training College, has produced an *Analysis of Sentences* (Murby), price one penny, which really contains enough work for a middle-school form for one term, but his tabular analysis of complex sentences is far from clear.

WE consider that Mr. W. M. Ramsay's *Analysis of Sentences* (Whitaker) is quite the best text-book on the subject which we have yet seen. It is brief and simple in language, but on phrases, complex and subordinate sentences, Mr. Ramsay's teaching is plain and complete. On the latter his examples are very happy—"You know where I am going—You know the place where I am going—You cannot come where I am going." Perhaps he is not quite so successful with the infinitive mood, where he might emulate the terseness of *The Public School Latin Primer*, nor with such peculiar expressions as "You had better do this," of which the simplest explanation is that *you'd*, i.e., *you would*, has been wrongly lengthened into *you had*.

WE fail to see why Messrs. Collins should have been sponsors to such twins as the Grammars by the Rev. A. M. Trotter and Mr. T. Morrison. The weakling of the pair is the former, which, though so hypercritical as to object to the phrase "the then king," is so inaccurate as to say that *bowels*, *morals*, and *compasses* have no singular, to make so that a co-ordinate conjunction, and to assume that "we met the boy who told us the story" must mean "we met the boy and he told us . . ." But each book has a useful chapter on figures of speech, and Mr. Trotter gives an amusing list of Scotticisms, omitting, however, to tell us what he has to his tea; while Mr. Morrison's most original point is an exercise on the combination of given elements into compound sentences, the inability to do which distinguishes a child's letter from a man's.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND CO. have imported from Harvard the *Principles of Rhetoric* by Prof. A. S. Hill, which is entitled to a more full notice than space allows. Less than a third of the book is devoted to rhetoric proper, the best chapters being those on arguments by sign and on persuasion. But Mr. Hill is more amusing on solecisms and improprieties of style and diction. Few writers escape. Mr. Freeman's general correctness in style does not excuse some inconsistencies in classical spelling, while Anthony Trollope, Miss Austen, the (London) *Spectator*, Swift, George Eliot, Sir G. C. Lewis, Charles Reade, and even Macaulay appear in Mr. Hill's black-book. Of commoner errors he marks *demean* as being derived from French *demener*, and having nothing to do with *mean* (perhaps there are two words, the younger of which has ousted the elder); *verbal* as not synonymous with *oral*, but including written words; the vulgar use of *transpire* for *happen*, though he is wrong in inferring that French

transaction never has the meaning of the English word, and absurd in objecting to the *fairest* of her daughters Eve, which is, of course, merely an imitation of prolepsis. He is as severe upon Americans as upon English: "We are at peace with all the world, and maintain relations of amity with the rest of mankind" (Pres. Taylor's Message to Congress, 1849); and he cannot reconcile himself to *casket* for coffin, nor *sample-room* for a drinking-bar, nor to such an *affiche* as "pianoforte taught and tuned," but "Boyle the father of chemistry and brother to the Earl of Cork" is rather a Joe Miller. For an ironical anti-climax he goes to *Middlemarch*, where the date of Mr. Casaubon's marriage is fixed as being when George IV. was King, the Duke of Wellington Prime Minister, and Mr. Vincy Mayor of Middlemarch.

MR. UNGER'S *English Orthography* (Trübner) consists of two hundred lists of long words strung together almost hap-hazard, and, being based on no principle whatever, is not likely to remove any difficulties. The riding-master does not begin by taking the recruit to see all the vicious horses in the regimental stables.

MR. LAURIE'S *New Manual of Spelling* is much more likely to be useful in schools, and, if the two parts were sold separately, the second would help candidates for Civil Service examinations, for whom also is intended Hunter's *Indexing and Précis of Correspondence* (Longmans), which consists of five sets of parliamentary papers on well-known subjects, with index and *précis* subjoined, followed by nine other sets as exercises. The book would be improved by criticism upon the specimen indexes and *précis*, so as to let the student see wherein excellence in such work consists.

We have also received *Shorthand for General Use*, by Prof. Everett (Marcus Ward). The advantage claimed for this system is the insertion of vowels at the time of writing, so as to obviate the necessity of going through the copy a second time.

The Merchant of Venice and *Julius Caesar* have been annotated by Prof. Meiklejohn of St. Andrews (Chambers). It may be difficult to say anything new in the introduction to such a play as the *Merchant*, but there seems more than a chance resemblance between Prof. Meiklejohn's remarks and those of Prof. Dowden in the *Shakspeare Primer*, the cheapness and excellence of whose introduction to the whole makes introductions to school editions of particular plays quite unnecessary. Again, many of this editor's notes upon one play are mere reproductions of those on the other. Inaccuracies are not wanting, *quaestum* appearing as the supine of *quero*; no one need be told that *truth* often means honesty, nor the meaning of *spurn*, and of *piece it out*, while a note on *breed for barren metal* would have been improved by a hint as to *rékos*, and the *martlet* is called a kind of swallow instead of a diminutive of martin; *cater-cousins* is possibly fourth cousins, and the word "cater" may come from the messes of four as still kept up in the Inns of Court; while nothing is said as to the derivations of *hearse* and *napkin*, nor is "mantle like a standing pool" compared with Gray's "mantling in the goblet," though we are told that the late Earl Russell always said Room for Rome, and the derivation of *reek* from German *rauch* (smoke) is well illustrated by Auld Reekie, and Reikiavik (Smoke Town).

THERE are three new editions of Milton, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas* being done by Mr. E. Storr—an Indian civilian (Rivingtons). The biography is too heavy for school purposes, but the notes are complete and accurate, though "fontesque lymphis obstreperant manentibus somnos quod invitet leves" from the Epodes might have been quoted as having possibly

suggested "the waters murmuring entice," &c., while the note on junket (from *juncus*, the rushes on which cream cheeses are laid) would have been improved by mention of the verb to junket, and it is a far cry from *lap* to *envelope* without allusion to the root *wlap* ("He was wlapplid in a sack"), whence Italian *involupare*, French *envelopper*; and nun is derived from Italian *nonna*, grandmother. The notes on "as some sages sing" and on dearest *pledge* (cf. *pignora*, children) are good, as is the contrast between *not unseen* in *L'Allegro* and *I walk unseen* in *Penseroso*.

THE *Samson Agonistes* of Collins' School Series, price fourpence, fulfils at least one requirement of modern school books. It is well printed, and contains nearly twenty pages of notes, with, however, too few derivations, which are often omitted when they would have filled an unfinished line, nothing being said of *thrall*, *craze* (though "craze their chariot-wheels, from *Paradise Lost*, is quoted, where the word is very near the simple sense of crack), while *blab* is compared with a German word, and not with the English *blab*, *blubber-lip*; and it is needless to call attention to a phrase as wanting a verb (line 474).

THE edition of *Comus* by Messrs. B. M. and D. F. Ranking (Hackney: West) is disappointing. The three essays on the Masque and on *Comus* are pointed and as original as could be, but the notes and parallels, of which the latter are far too numerous for a school book, are by no means so good. For instance, nothing is said on *pert* fairies, *spets* her gloom, *single darkness*, *long levelled rule* of streaming light (*ἥλιος κάρων*), nor *purpled scarf*, nor on the derivations of *urchin* and *julep* (? Arabic, *julláb*, a purge; not *guláb*, rose-water).

MR. F. STORR prefixes to his edition of Gray (Rivingtons) very good hints as to the method of an English literature lesson for boys, and for introduction reprints Johnson's Life of the poet, with notes of his own, and he appends a dozen of Gray's letters, considering him the best of English letter-writers. His notes are well spoken of by those who teach from the book, but to quote Petrarch in the original to boys only encourages them to skip; though, on the other hand, it must be said that Mr. Storr is often very happy in suggesting lines of thought by means of occasional questions for boys to consider for themselves. To his note on "still *had she gazed*" might be added as illustration, "Me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat;" but the edition is far better than Mr. Laurie's (both are shilling books), the latter being spoilt for school purposes by foot-notes. Mr. Laurie's illustration of *maddening*, "Paul, thou maddest," from Wickliff's Bible, is better than Mr. Storr's, which is made up for by the latter's "stemmata quid faciunt" for "the boast of heraldry," and Mr. Laurie says nothing on *characters* (which might also be illustrated by the metaphorical use of *παράσημος*), nor on *Taliessin*.

MR. LAURIE'S series includes an edition of Parnell's *Hermit*, with a good short Life, but with foot-notes again. The poem will hardly bear the weight of notes necessary for book-making. To quote a most superfluous note—"Ivory.—The use of ivory was a mark of luxury among the Romans, e.g., Horace, *Odes*, ii. 18. Non ebur . . . lacunar." And, again, on *thy fellow-servant* I he inflicts upon us a verse from the Acts; and upon *bursts* the bands of fear is hung a note of ten lines. *Deceives the road* might well be illustrated by Horace's *laborum decipitur*. Of forty-five pages sixteen are occupied by advertisements.

GOLDSMITH'S *Traveller* has been done by Mr. H. Littledale (Dublin: Ponsonby). His foot-notes are in the form of question and answer, for which we can see no good reason, and they

are of the most feeble kind. He tells us that temples had no spires (but Goldsmith did not say that they had), and that *wave* means water; and Mr. Littledale's frequent geographical notes are, as far as boys' memories are concerned, strung together, we fear, with "fruitless skill," or, as he paraphrases it, "unavailing knowledge."

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing a series edited by Messrs. E. T. Stevens and D. Morris. *Cowper's Task, Book I.*, has an excellent introduction, not too long, but, as the notes are printed below the text, the books could not be used in school. From its great variety of topics the *Task* makes a more interesting reading book than the *Hermit*, for instance. The notes in this edition are usually accurate and complete; indeed, we have looked in vain for scarcely one derivation. This book costs ninepence, but the same series contains *The Ancient Mariner* at fourpence, the notes to which are equally good.

SOUTHEY'S *Life of Nelson* (Rivingtons), by W. E. Mullins, has for frontispiece a plan of the *Victory*, with key, describing nearly two hundred parts of a man-of-war, while no naval terms which occur in the text are passed over by the editor, who explains "vail topsails" and "mizen chains" with as much ease as "Greek fire" or a "pasquinade." The Caraccioli affair is elucidated by a reference to the "despatches," to which source Mr. Mullins goes for an account of the circumstance of Lady Nelson's leaving her husband. Bright's History is referred to throughout for the politics of the time.

MR. H. C. BOWEN is editing *Simple Poems* in four parts (O. Kegan Paul and Co.), of which two are before us. His Introduction might well be studied by teachers who find English lessons difficult or unsatisfactory. The selection includes Blake's "Dream," Tennyson's "Brook" and "Dora," "Chevy Chase," the "Pied Piper," and "Hart Leap Well," so there is no fear of dullness, and the notes seem just what is wanted. For example, in "John Gilpin" there are good notes on *trainbands*, *calender*, *guise*, in *merry pin*, and from those on "Dora" most people would learn something, for they are full of feeling, and bring out all the little points, yet are as simple as the poem itself. But the series does not appear progressive, and it is better suited for boys of twelve or thirteen than of ten, which is the age for which Mr. Bowen writes.

FOR younger children Messrs. Chambers have two *Primers* and two *Readers*, edited by Prof. Meiklejohn; and Mr. Murby has an *Imperial Primer*.

The Student's Reminder, by Thomas Marsh, "Private Tutor" (Stevens and Haynes), professes to teach everything from geography to Spanish grammar. To do this in seventy pages recalls the feats achieved by a certain private tutor at one of the universities, who can cram a man in seven weeks either in Greek, Botany, Law, Theology, or Mathematics. Upon examining a few of Mr. Marsh's subjects we find that his teaching is not up to modern standards, and that there is little or no method in his work. Geography is taught by a string of names and figures, an inaccurate description of Bombay is cut short to make room for four lines on the Habeas Corpus Act, which gives way before an addition table. If competitive examinations have brought us to this, we could almost endure to return to the old order of things.

SOMEWHAT of the same type is a *Handbook to the First B.A. Examination in the London University*, by a Private Tutor (Manchester: Heywood). But though its ultimate aim is the conquest of examiners, it contains useful specimen papers, lists of text-books, and some

honest teaching on various subjects, especially on mathematics. The book concludes with good advice to candidates as to punctuality and management of time in the examination hall.

MUCH sterner is the *Student's Handbook to Cambridge*, by A. P. Humphry, Esquire Bedell (Deighton), upon which we need only remark that it is difficult to keep pace with Cambridge reforms. Nothing is said, however, about the exhibitions granted to needy students by some of the London companies.

THE National Society's "Manuals of the Science and Art of Teaching" (Advanced Series) include *English Literature, Mechanics*, and, in two branches, *Domestic Economy*. In the first of these a rough, but accurate, sketch, with a chart, of the growth of English literature is intended to guide the teacher in the selection of pieces for his pupils, and to guard him against errors and anachronisms in his explanations. The editor is an enthusiast, and some of his fire will be caught by any reader, while his few specimens are certainly not commonplace. For three contemporary religious authors he selects Newman, Pusey, and Lightfoot, the Dean of Westminster acquiring fame as a traveller along with Kinglake, and as the only biographer worthy of mention. Among late religious writers F. W. Robertson might well have been included. The manuals on *Domestic Economy* are most amusingly practical. That on *Food* is not so simple as it might be.

MR. G. C. ASPLET has brought out a *Complete French Course*. Its completeness is somewhat disguised by its want of arrangement. For instance, *lequel* and its cases are concealed between *y avoir* and some good idiomatic rules about time and hours, while patient search has failed to discover any rule about the gender of past participles.

How to teach and learn Modern Languages successfully, by Francis Lichtenberger (Newman and Co.), is a book which is neither original nor useful. Everyone concerned in the teaching of French knows how English teachers have, in many cases, superseded Frenchmen, and the causes need no explanation. Nor will any who are trying to improve their teaching find any practical hints here either for themselves or their agents. The author's most original remark is that the mere breathing of Parisian air will not inspire anyone with the French language, but his only alternative is life in a school. He says nothing of such well-known aids to learning French as the performances at the Théâtre Français, the play having been previously well read; nor does he mention any of the lectures to which English students can gain access, nor does he put the stranger into the way of obtaining a really good teacher in Paris. He would probably be surprised to learn how many English graduates have, solely for teaching purposes, perfected themselves in modern languages within a few years after leaving college.

The German Declensions, by J. Eisner (Williams and Norgate), contains nearly two hundred pages of useful accidence, including the adjectives and pronouns, with a synopsis of weak and strong verbs.

MR. HUNTER's last contributions to English school books are Pope's *Essay on Man*, Milton's *Arcades and Sonnets*, and a "Study" on *Julius Caesar* (Longmans). The notes in the two former are printed below the text. His illustrations and notes are always good.

OF Blackie's "Comprehensive School Series" the most important books seem to be the *Biographic Reader*, including selections from some of the best English writers. For Prince Albert and Lords Russell and Derby, the editor has gone to the *Times*, while Taine is drawn upon more than once; Sir A. Helps supplies Dickens and

Kingsley, and Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, Guizot, Emerson, Hazlitt, and many others, appear either as artist or sitter, or both. We have also in the same series *Myths and Legends of Greece and Rome*, a *Shakspeare Reader*, and books on Algebra, Arithmetic, Geography, and English History.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. THOROLD ROGERS, M.P., is printing for the Delegates of the Oxford University Press a volume of extracts from the great Lincoln College MS., "Gascoigne's Liber Veritatum." These extracts will put in a perfectly new light the condition of England in Church and State during the darkest period of English history, the first half of the fifteenth century, and especially for the few years immediately preceding the civil war of the Succession. Gascoigne's MS., which is in two folio volumes, double columns, of about seven hundred pages each, deals primarily with theological topics, but the writer was a very keen though orthodox observer of events which came before him in his own times. The MS. was examined by Anthony Wood and Hearne, but chiefly for Oxford notes. It will be remembered that Gascoigne is almost the only authority for the facts of Pecok's trial and deprivation. But his notes are invaluable as illustrating the state of things which preceded and indeed brought about the Reformation in North-western Europe.

FATE seems to work against the publication of some volumes. This is especially true of the long-projected *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain*. Such a work was suggested a century ago in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but no steps were taken in the matter until Mr. Halkett, of the Advocates' Library, undertook collecting the materials about the year 1852. At his death the matter which he had diligently culled from a variety of sources came into the hands of Mr. T. H. Jamieson and the Rev. John Laing, the latter being the librarian of the New College Library at Edinburgh. Mr. Jamieson was cut off at an early age, and his partner was left alone to plod on industriously at the Bodleian and other libraries without any coadjutor. Mr. Laing had with great pains collected the titles of many thousand volumes, and would soon have brought them into a state fit for printing, but for some years he had been in declining health, and now his death is announced. Has any other literary antiquary the courage to take up the task of superintending the publication of the volumes?

The New Parliament is the title of a work by Mr. William Saunders to be published early in May by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. Among its prominent features will be a history of the Dissolution, special biographies of new members, and election incidents.

THE increasing number of Spelling Reformers in England and America and on the Continent has created a desire among the members of the various associations for some means of strengthening the bond of union. There is some talk of an International Congress of Spelling Reformers to be held in London or on the Continent in the autumn.

MR. EGMONT HAKE, the author of *Paris Originals*, is, we understand, at work upon a volume of stories to be called *Flattering Tales*.

MESSRS. PECK AND SON, of Hull, will soon have ready an important local work entitled *Memoirs of the Life of Master John Shawe, sometime Vicar of Rotherham, afterwards Minister of St. Mary's Church, Lecturer at Holy Trinity Church, and Master of God's House Hospital (the Charterhouse), at Kingston-upon-Hull*, written by himself in the year

1663-64. The work has been carefully collated with the original MS. in the British Museum, and elaborately edited by the Rev. J. R. Boyle. All the valuable topographical and biographical information contained in the notes of the late John Broadley, Esq., F.S.A., has been embodied in the Notes and Appendices to this edition. Exhibiting a genuine picture of Old Hull at the interesting period of its siege, and describing the stirring events of English society in the times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, Master Shawe's book has ever been a favourite with the fortunate few who have enjoyed its possession. The former edition (1824), having been printed for private distribution only, has become excessively rare.

WE drew attention some weeks ago to the *Treasury of Ancient Arabian Poetry* which Mr. W. A. Clouston, of 137 Cambridge Street, Glasgow, contemplated publishing. He has since determined to enlarge his scheme by including in the compilation a selection from the poetry found in the English translation by Terriek Hamilton of the Bedouin romance of *Antar*. It will also contain some of the passages of the *Moallakat* which have been imitated in English verse. Most of the copies of Mr. Clouston's *Treasury* have now been subscribed for.

ON Tuesday, April 20, under the special rule relating to "persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, or art, or for public services," the committee of the Athenaeum Club elected Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., Mr. Lewis Morris, the poet, and Mr. John Whitaker Hulke, F.R.S., the eminent anatomist and palaeontologist.

THE first edition of M. François Lenormant's book, *Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible et les Traditions des Peuples orientaux*, was entirely exhausted in less than a fortnight. A second edition is in the press, to appear on May 10.

M. ZOLA and his pupils have just published jointly a volume of novelettes entitled *Les Soirées de Médan* (Charpentier). Médan is the name of the village near Paris where M. Zola has a country house.

PROF. EDWARD WOELFFLIN, the well-known student of vulgar Latin and author of a comprehensive paper on "Lateinische und romanische Comparation," has been lately called from Erlangen to Munich University.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW and Co., who are now publishing Mr. William Black's new novel, *Sunrise*, will also publish Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new novel, *Mary Anerley: a Yorkshire Story*, very shortly.

PROF. SCHIFFER, of Vienna, is preparing an historical and scientific treatise on English metre, which will appear in two parts, each comprising about fifteen sheets. The first part, treating of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle-English period, is in the press.

It is proposed to hold an Exhibition and Market of Machinery, Implements, and Material used or sold by Printers, Stationers, Papermakers, and Kindred Traders at the Agricultural Hall from July 5 to July 17. A copy of every newspaper published in the United Kingdom will be exhibited, and any profits resulting will be handed over to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. Mr. Robert Dale is the secretary and manager.

MESSRS. HACHETTE are publishing, in parts, a new edition of Vapereau's useful *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, which will contain the alterations rendered necessary by the events of the last ten years. The editor and publishers will be glad to receive any communications or suggestions tending to promote the efficiency of the work.

AN interesting address recently delivered before the members of the Hull Literary Club, by the president (Dr. Fraser), on "Clubs," giving particulars of the most famous of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, will shortly be issued in book form.

MR. CASHIEL HOEY's novel, *A Golden Sorrow*, has just been added to Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s series of six-shilling novels.

THE Rev. Alfred J. Church has been appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London.

PROF. FAUSTO LASINIO will shortly publish a memoir on *Italian Words derived from the Arabic*.

MR. J. B. GOOD has just published at Victoria, British Columbia, a *Vocabulary and Outlines of Grammar of the Nittakapamuk*, or *Thompson Tongue*, the language spoken by the Indians between Yale, Lilloet, Cache Creek, and Nicola Lake, to which is added a phonetic Chinook dictionary, adapted for use in the province of British Columbia.

A MEETING will be held at Regent's Park College on Wednesday next to inaugurate the "Angus Lectureship Fund," towards which the sum of £2,000 has already been contributed. The lecturer is to be a minister or a member of the Baptist denomination, or occasionally of some other religious body, and he is to hold the appointment for not less than two years and not more than three. The subjects chosen are to be at the discretion of the lecturer, subject to the consent of the council. This lectureship is founded chiefly to preserve in remembrance the name of the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal of Regent's Park College, and one of the New Testament Company of Bible Revisers. Dr. Angus is also the author of several theological and miscellaneous works.

Communism and Socialism: their History and Theory, is the title of an opportune new work, just ready, by Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College. It will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

THE Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has lately published a *Zirian-German Dictionary* compiled by F. Wiedemann. A Zirian, G. S. Luitkin, has written to the *Novoe Vremya* to complain that, although the Academy has long been in possession of the MS. of a Zirian-Russian Dictionary by N. P. Popof, it has never made it public, but has allowed M. Wiedemann to make use of it for the benefit of a work which is to the great majority of Russians useless. The Zirian language, one of the sections of the Permian division of the Finnic class, has hitherto been somewhat neglected. A Zirian version of the Gospel of St. Matthew was made, rather more than half-a-century ago, by a priest named Shergin, and published by the short-lived Russian Bible Society. This translation has been revised by M. Luitkin at the request of our own Bible Society, but his work has not yet been published. The Zirian-Russian Dictionary, to which N. P. Popof had devoted the labour of ten years, was offered by him to the Academy of Sciences in 1846, returned to him for revision accompanied with notes by Sjögren, and a second time offered by him to the Academy, enriched by the fruits of his studies during ten years more. The only result, says M. Luitkin, has been the benefit which may have accrued from it to the Zirian-German Dictionary of M. Wiedemann. The Academy probably considers that it deserves the thanks of foreign linguists for having made its Zirian Dictionary generally accessible. But M. Popof seems to have been unfortunate.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

Ruskin's *Sheep-Folds* is not the only book that

serves as a stumbling-block to cataloguers, as may be seen from the following extract from the Index to the English Catalogue for 1878:—

'Cricket, Base Ball, &c., by Planché, &c.
Field, Curious Adventures, &c.
Marylebone Scores and Biog., &c.
Scoring Book, &c., &c.'

No. 2 is, of course, *Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket*, and has nothing to do with either Lord's or the Oval.

IN the course of last month the annual meeting of the learned societies of the provinces took place in Paris. A considerable number of important works bearing on general history or the history of France were read by their authors. We may particularly mention the *Essai sur les Etats provinciaux du Périgord*, by M. de Montégut; that of M. Bandel on *Les Etats du Quercy*; the new studies on Commines, by M. Fierville; the *Histoire des Démêlés entre Louis XIV. et la République de Genève*, by M. Combes (from the Geneva archives); M. d'Aussy's study, entitled *Henri de Rohan en Saintonge* (1611-20); and, finally, a *Chapitre de l'Histoire des Communes de la France aux Echelles du Levant et en Barbarie*, by M. de Grammont. The meeting closed with a speech by M. Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, in which he dwelt on the suggested reforms in the subjects now included under secondary education in France. The current is setting strongly in the direction of a simplification of programmes, and of giving greater importance to history, to physical science, and to modern languages; while the study of ancient languages will be curtailed, and Latin prose and verse will lose the preponderance which they have hitherto possessed.

WE have received *The Social and Political Dependence of Women*, by Charles Anthony, jun., fifth edition (Longmans); C. H. May and Co.'s *Press Manual, 1880* (78 Gracechurch Street); *The Sunday School Gift*, by the Rev. C. Bullock, new edition (*Home Words Publishing Office*); *The Buried City of Jerusalem: a Sermon*, by the Rev. James King (Stanford); *The Anglers' Diary for 1880* (*Field Office*); *Lamartine and his Friends*, by Henri de Lacretelle, trans. Maria E. Odell (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons); *William Ellery Channing: a Centennial Memory* (Boston: Roberts Bros.); *The Irish Question*, by the Earl of Dunraven (Stanford); *De Civium Atheniensium Muneribus eorumque Immunitate*, scripsit V. Thumser (Wien: Gerold's Sohn); *Les Juifs de la Roumanie*, par T. Georges Djuvara (Paris: 48 Rue Gay-Lussac); *Notes on Prisons*, by G. B. Vickers (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.); &c.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the current number of the *China Review* Mr. Watters continues his criticisms on the translations, by Beal and Giles, of Fa-hsien's travels. Neither translator finds favour with him. With both he has fault to find, and many of his suggested readings are valuable as corrections. But the tone of his criticisms is certainly not all that could be desired. To call Mr. Beal an "old sea-priest," in reference to his past services as naval chaplain, is not in good taste; and to speak of one of Mr. Giles' notes as "muddy" may be descriptive, but the expression is not one usually found in English journals. With reference to the quarrel between China and Japan on the Liuchiu question, Mr. Allen contributes a short and explicit history of the relations existing between those islands and China from the year 610 down to the present day. Mr. Macintyre's "Notes on the Korean Language" are interesting, but the title is somewhat misleading, and might more appropriately have been "Notes on the Sino-Corean Dialect," since the texts he deals with are but transliterations

of Chinese works with Korean case and tense suffixes attached to mark the grammatical value of each Chinese word. Mr. Hirth's "Notes on Chinese Grammar," which are continued in this number, are carefully prepared, and by beginners in the study of the language will doubtless be found useful. Mr. Kingsmill contributes a paper on the ancient geographical names in Central Asia, which embodies some of his well-known views on that subject.

WE offer a cordial welcome to a new periodical devoted to the science of religion, entitled *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*. The first number has just appeared, under the editorship of M. Maurice Vernes, who is assisted by a number of eminent and well-known scholars. If the numbers that follow keep up the reputation of the first, the new Review will have a great and well-deserved success. After an introduction by the editor, explaining that all theological controversy will be carefully excluded from the Review, which will be wholly confined to the scientific and historical aspects of religion, M. Bouché-Leclercq has an interesting article on Italian Divination. Then comes an account of Wellhausen's researches into the history of Worship among the ancient Hebrews, the part of them selected for the present number of the Review relating to the gradual absorption of the high places by the temple at Jerusalem. M. Spooner follows with an account of the Religious Monuments of Cambodia; then M. Barth and Maspero sketch in a masterly way the chief results acquired by recent investigations into Aryan mythology and the religion of ancient Egypt. Next come some hitherto unpublished documents on Witchcraft in Switzerland in the seventeenth century, and an article by M. Vinson on the mythological elements contained in the Basque Pastorals, upon which he and Mr. Webster have bestowed so much attention. Lastly, M. Clermont-Ganneau's late publication on the Bowl of Palestina is reviewed; and the volume concludes with references to articles in periodicals relating to the science of religion, a chronicle of events, and a list of new works bearing on the subject to which the Review is devoted. It is highly satisfactory to find that the science of religion has at length an organ of its own, at once ably conducted and full of promise.

THE April Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains a paper on the Tyropoeon Valley; a register of the Rock Levels at Jerusalem; notes on Col. Wilson's paper on the Masonry of the Haram Wall; various minor notes; and two reprinted articles—one on the Colonisation of Palestine, containing details on Mr. Oliphant's well-devised scheme, from the *Jewish Chronicle*, and the other on the Empire of the Hittites, from the *Times*.

THE *Russische Revue* contains an interesting biographical sketch of the late Prof. Franz Anton Schiefner, by F. Wiedemann, who gives a useful list of the miscellaneous writings of that great scholar, more than ninety in number. Of considerable interest, also, is the article on Prof. Samokvasof's investigations of the "Kurgans" and "Gorodishches" of Russia, mounds to the exploration of which he has devoted many years and volumes. It was long a disputed point whether the "Gorodishches" were originally intended to serve as fortified camps or heathen high-places. Prof. Samokvasof seems to have proved by his excavations that they were used as strongholds. The name *gorodishche* is derived from *gorod*, a word which now means a city, but which formerly signified, among other things, an inclosure or an inclosing hedge, wall, or other protection. The "Kurgans," on the other hand, of which Prof. Samokvasof had, up to August 1874, explored no less than 313, are funeral mounds, some of them containing the ashes, and others the

skeletons, of the dead. The oldest and most interesting among them, those connected with cremation, the professor attributes to Slavonic hands, and supposes that most of those which he explored in South-west Russia were raised by the heathen Severians not very long before the introduction of Christianity into Russia.

THE current monthly number of the *Journal des Economistes* contains a careful investigation of the state of manufacturing industry in the United States, by M. Adalbert de Fontpertuis. Of all French economists, M. de Fontpertuis is the one who has most widely studied the material condition and industrial and commercial progress of foreign countries, and English free traders will find encouragement in his account of the results of protection in America. M. Henri Baudrillard's article on "The Economical Condition of the Agricultural Population of Normandy" has also a particular interest for English readers at the present time, in relation to the effects of the subdivision of landed property. He shows that the ownership even of a minute parcel—a cottage and strip of garden, for instance—is a material aid to the labourer, both in the labour market and when out of work. The number contains several other instructive articles.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce that a well-known geologist, the Rev. J. Clifton Ward, has suddenly passed away. Mr. Ward was for many years an officer of the Geological Survey, and has left his enduring mark on the rocks of the lake district of Cumberland. Enthusiastic as a worker in the field, he was also a frequent contributor to scientific literature, especially on the subject of the glaciation of his district and on the microscopic structure of its rocks. Mr. Ward was the author of some elementary textbooks on geology and physics, but was perhaps better known as editor of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science. It is not long since Mr. Ward relinquished the labours of a professional geologist and took holy orders. He died at Rydal Parsonage on the 15th inst., leaving behind him a name which will long be remembered in the district for geniality and earnestness, for industry and enthusiasm.

INTELLIGENCE has reached the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise which, it is to be feared, leaves little doubt as to the fate, not only of M. Louis Wallon, but of MM. Jules Guillaume and Courret, the naturalist and photographer with him, who have all been murdered while ascending the River Hué to Achin, in Northern Sumatra. M. Wallon was engaged on a scientific and economic mission in that island, of which he had been directed to study the geography, geology, and natural history. His loss is the more to be regretted as he had already acquired familiarity with the language and customs of the Achinese during a previous expedition in 1876-77, and would, no doubt, have done good scientific work had his life been spared.

As we have already mentioned, Dr. S. Frensdorff, a learned Jewish scholar, whose critical edition of the *Massora Magna* anticipated, but will not supersede, Dr. Ginsburg's forthcoming *opus magnum*, died at Hanover towards the end of March at a great age.

THE death is likewise announced of Dr. Kenealy; of Mr. J. R. Kenyon, Q.C., Vinerian Professor of Common Law in the University of Oxford; of M. Edmond Duranty, author of *Le Malheur d'Henriette Gérard* and other novels, and a well-known writer on art; and of the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, author of *Quiet Resting Places*, *The Story of Jonah*, &c.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris: April 16, 1880.

Since my last letter, the great literary event here has been the representation of M. Victorien Sardou's comedy, *Daniel Rochat*. It was published in book form three or four weeks ago, and deserves attention on several grounds. For it throws much light on M. Sardou's talent on the one hand, and on the state of men's minds in France on the other. M. Sardou is, I need scarcely say, with M. Alexandre Dumas and M. Emile Augier, about the most popular dramatic author of our time. He has had brilliant successes, among which may be mentioned *La Famille Benoitton*, a comedy of manners in which he trenchantly satirised the corruption of the wealthy middle class under the Second Empire; *Patrie!* an heroic drama wherein he showed himself capable of making men weep as he had made them laugh; and *Rabagas*, an Aristophanic piece directed against democracy. M. Sardou's success is principally due to his marvellous skill in tangling and unravelling the web of an intrigue. He has no equal in bringing out of a peculiarly complicated situation a *dénouement* alike simple and ingenious. He has no equal in catching the public ear and wakening its attention from act to act by adroit and appropriate imagination. He is the master of second-class comedy, what we call *comédie de genre*; and on this ground no one dreams of disputing the first place with M. Sardou.

But it is just this position with which M. Sardou refuses to be satisfied. A member of the French Academy and universally known, he desires, like MM. Dumas and Augier, to take up social and philosophical comedy, that which conceals a moral while only seeming to amuse, and which maintains some proposition of great national interest. M. Sardou has accordingly looked out among the ideas that are stirring France in our day for the one that would best lend itself to a piece of the kind, and he has had no difficulty in discovering that, through a chain of very widely differing circumstances, the religious question is at the present moment the one of most absorbing interest for a Frenchman. He has therefore chosen as the subject of *Daniel Rochat* the divergence in religious opinion between a married couple, and has undertaken to show what deep distress was brought into their relations by the scepticism of the husband confronting the piety of the wife. It was open to discussion whether such a subject were not more suitable to a novel, but, at all events, it was a serious one, and required to be treated seriously, with great simplicity of means, and, above all, with great psychological skill. But, so far from this, M. Sardou has retained all the processes which he had hitherto employed for his *genre* comedies; he has shown himself, as in his other pieces, ingenious, subtle, adroit, where he should have been thoughtful, serious, and almost severe. The result is a comedy that has pleased nobody, and the more so as, coming out when the struggle over the Ferry Bills was at its height, it gave rise to noisy manifestations on the part of the supporters and the opponents of those measures. The Théâtre Français, accustomed to the discreet applause of an audience of taste, rang with hisses. In a word, the public verdict was unfavourable to M. Sardou; and his friends and enemies alike are agreed in wishing that he may return to comedy without a moral and without pretensions, with nothing but playful wit and delicate observation in its composition, such as he had written hitherto.

I must not leave the subject of dramatic literature without mentioning the recent representation at the Odéon of a tragedy in verse by M. Henri de Bornier, entitled *Les Noces d'Attila* (Dentu). The Odéon is, as a rule, the theatre for beginners. M. de Bornier, however, is not what is called in Parisian literature

un jeune. He gave us at the Théâtre Français a drama which met with considerable success, *La Fille de Roland*. Probably *Attila*, though the second in representation, was the first in order of composition, for it betrays far more inexperience. M. de Bornier has chosen, from among the legends that gather round the death of the famous conqueror, that which represents him as slain by a captive queen, a second Judith, on his wedding night. The drama contains a few very fine passages, but very little that is original. M. de Bornier sometimes imitates M. Victor Hugo's lyric verse, sometimes the harsh and powerful versification of Corneille. Too often he seems to imitate only Ponsard, the correct but ponderous writer who is now so utterly forgotten. Yet the sincerity of the artist, the elevation of his ideas, and even the applause of a sympathetic audience have given rise, since the first representation, to very serious discussions of M. de Bornier's candidature for the French Academy. His candidature would be favourably received by the public, but much less favourably by men of letters, who know that the first three poets of the new generation—MM. Leconte de Lisle, Coppée, and Sully-Prudhomme—are not members of the Academy.

I now come to the great success of the close of the winter, the famous novel of *Nana*, which M. Emile Zola has just added to his long series of studies on the manners of the Second Empire. Opinions have been very much divided on the subject of this book, in which some have seen simply a series of repulsive pictures, while the author's partisans have considered this novel to be one of the most powerful pieces of analysis which have appeared for a long time. It is not my duty to take a side on this point, but I should like to place accurately before the eyes of the English reader the reasons which have induced M. Zola to give this minute description of Parisian vice. The school to which he belongs, and which he has himself called the naturalistic school, makes Balzac's ideas its starting-point. That great writer, full of the natural sciences, sought to introduce their exact methods into the novel. He wished his work to be a history of the manner of his time, full of true details of circumstantial information, so that in a later age it might be possible, with the aid of his works alone, to reconstruct the entire system of private life in the nineteenth century in France. But this scientific conception was corrected in Balzac's case by many other qualities, and his powerful imagination was continually bursting the too narrow mould of his theory. Two writers of laborious and individual genius, MM. Flaubert and de Goncourt, adopted this theory as a secondary one. They assigned to the novel as its sole object that it was to be an enquiry instituted into public manners, a rigorous statement of all the detail of daily life. These are the masters of the naturalistic school, and M. Zola is their direct descendant. This author has indeed exaggerated the rigour of the doctrine, and in his eyes modern art is but an appendage of science. He has set forth this view in a series of very curious articles, the title of which is enough to show their tendency—*Le Roman expérimental*. Just as the physician submits his patient to certain conditions to see what will happen, so, according to M. Zola, the novelist submits the character of his heroes to such and such circumstances, and describes the results. He produces by means of his imagination the experiences which cannot be produced artificially in real human life. It will be seen how open to discussion is this aesthetic theory. It must, however, be understood in order to gain a full appreciation of M. Zola's aim in his *Rougon-Macquart*, of which *Nana* forms the ninth volume. This history of a courtesan is full of information of all kinds

concerning the depths of Parisian life, which the author has catalogued, without repugnance and without enthusiasm, with the severe conscientiousness of an artist too fondly devoted to his own theories. It proves to be simply from a sense of duty, if one may so say, and the sense of an exalted mission, that he wrote this book, so severely censured by the almost unanimous opinion of the critics. No one can enjoy its perusal, but we must recognise the logical manner in which it is composed, and the mass of patient labour it represents. The most curious thing is that M. Zola, the painter of vice, lives like a Benedictine, locked into his study, and never appearing in public. His mode of work is a very strange one. It consists in taking masses of notes on the class of society he wishes to paint; then, when his notes are put together, he composes his novel page by page, never casting his eye over the back pages, and thus writing about five a day with the utmost care.

While the naturalistic novel represented by M. Zola and his friends is little by little acquiring an unparalleled vogue among our younger men of letters, the romantic school is by no means without its champions, and one of the most ardent, M. Catulle Mendès, has just published through Dentu a volume the epic character and romantic episodes of which forcibly remind the reader of the novels of M. Victor Hugo. Under the title of *Les Mères ennemies*, M. Catulle Mendès describes one of the risings of Lithuanian Poland toward the end of the reign of Catherine II. This narrative is of high dramatic interest; it is very gracefully executed in prose tinged with poetry, and so reminds us that the author was one of the most eminent leaders of the French poetical movement about the year 1865. It is even a little too gracefully written, with refinements of style that often border on mannerism. But the Polish character is marvelously well depicted in two aspects—in its weaknesses, that are akin to effeminacy; and its heroism, that is akin to infatuation. It contains also the figure of a high-born Russian lady, haughty and elegant, which is strikingly true to history, if we go back in imagination to that period in which the influence of the French eighteenth century penetrated into Russia without bringing anything save corruption into the prevalent barbarism—a period briefly characterised by Diderot when he said, "Russia is a fruit rotten before it is ripe." M. Catulle Mendès, I may add, had already shown himself a very skilful painter of the excessive delicacy and too advanced civilisation of the eighteenth century, and herein he has a bond of union with several other writers who are directly occupied with the period in question. I may instance the collection of novelettes and *pensées* just published by M. Octave Uzanne through Rouveyre under the title of *Le Calendrier de Vénus*. It consists of tales which might be signed by Crébillon fils, and maxims which might be attributed to the famous Duc de Richelieu. M. Octave Uzanne is likewise superintending the reprint of the lesser authors who were contemporary with Mme. de Pompadour and Watteau. A distinguished bibliomaniac, he revels in these *jeux d'esprit* with their charm of antiquity. M. Octave Uzanne is already favourably and widely known in England as the editor of *Le Livre*.

The English reader who wishes to form a complete idea of the various classes of French novels at the present day may add to the three works above mentioned two other novels—one by M. Albert Delpit, *Le Mariage d'Odette* (Plon), and the other by M. Emile Richebourg, *Un Calvaire* (Dentu). The first is the type of the novel that now finds favour with our Reviews. It appeared in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. The other is the type of the *feuilleton* novel. The success attained by M. Emile Richebourg in

this popular class of work is prodigious. One of his stories is enough to send up the circulation of the lesser papers to 50,000 copies. An utter want of style impairs the merit of these compositions, but their highly moral character is a symptom deserving of attention. M. Delpit belongs to the idealistic school of which George Sand was so long the most glorious representative. His comedy, *Le Fils de Coralie*, won considerable success at the Gymnase two months ago. He is equally remarkable for the excellent moral tone of his novels.

A very interesting work just published by M. Valléry-Radot (Hetzel), under the title of *L'Étudiant d'aujourd'hui*, is partly romance and partly philosophy. M. Valléry-Radot's object is to picture the manners of the young men who study law or medicine at Paris in the Quartier Latin, round the Panthéon and the Sorbonne. He has given us sketches delicately touched in, perhaps too favourably coloured, but, so far as I can judge from my own experience, sufficiently faithful to be consulted without misgiving. The pictures of student-life left by Balzac, Musset, and Henry Murger have become obsolete, like Gavarni's drawings relating to the same subject. It would seem that, since the war more especially, the youth of Paris has become less frivolous and more attentive to the things of thought. M. Valléry-Radot shows most skilfully the sensations of the young provincial who comes to Paris. The interior of various boarding-houses, and among others of a clerical *hôtel*, is very successfully represented. He takes the reader through the lectures attended by the future advocates, through the garden of the Luxembourg where they chat, and the furnished lodgings where they live. He has adopted a form of narrative without incidents but with proper names, so that the work as a whole forms a semi-novel, more entertaining than a dry statement would have been.

The romance then has been, it will be perceived, pretty brilliantly represented during the last month, as well as the novelette, for I was on the point of forgetting *Les Amours fragiles*, a collection of novelettes by M. Cherbuliez (Hachette), which shows once more the author's characteristic qualities of over-exquisite distinction and over-subtle observation. Again, an important poetical work has appeared which deserves a careful study—I refer to M. Jean Aicard's poem *Miette et Noré* (Charpentier). M. Aicard has undertaken to revive the rustic and familiar style. A Provençal by birth, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the dialects and scenery of the South of France, he was peculiarly qualified for this difficult task of a peasant epic. We possess a finished model of this style, unfortunately written in a dialect which is intelligible to few foreigners and scarcely even to Frenchmen at a distance from Lyons—*Mireio*, by Mistral. M. Aicard has evidently been inspired by this poem. His subject is the love story of a peasant and a peasant woman, Noré and Miette, the diminutives of Honoré and Marie. This return to simple poetry has been almost uniformly successful. Possibly fault might be found with the poet for laying too much stress on description, and also for not being sufficiently true to life in certain highly idealised portraits. But such a criticism cannot prevent this new book from placing M. Aicard in a very high rank among our younger poets. I may add, for the benefit of those who are interested in personal details, that M. Aicard is an admirable reader of his own verses, and that, before giving his poem to the press, he declaimed it himself with remarkable success in one of the literary *salons* of Paris, that of Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber), editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*. While M. Aicard is effecting a return to rustic poetry, M. Charpentier likewise gives

us M. Maurice Bouchor's *Contes Parisiens*. This poet, half an Englishman by birth, and thoroughly imbued with the study of your authors, possesses qualities of humour which are not often to be found in France. His book consists of stories half fantastic, half satirical, written with wild vigour and unreserved audacity. Finally, a new-comer, M. Godin, has brought out (Lemerre) a collection of poems, *La Cité Noire*, which heralds the advent of a genuine poet in the energy of its verse and the depth of its emotion. He possesses as yet neither the breadth of M. Jean Aicard nor the remarkably fresh imagination of M. Bouchor: but he feels keenly and writes vigorously. If he adds labour to his natural gifts, he may go far in poetry.

I have left myself but little space to speak of books on philosophy and history. First and foremost must be noted *La Psychologie*, just published by M. Paul Janet (Delagrave). This work, which is intended alike for students and men of the world, attests considerable progress in the teaching of this science in France. Hitherto, and under the protracted influence of Victor Cousin, French official philosophy has remained outside the European movement. The works of Hamilton, Lewes, J. S. Mill, Alexander Bain, Herbert Spencer, were known only to a few choicest spirits. The new theories on the association of ideas were not taught. Physiology was so completely divorced from psychology that no notion was given to students on the subject of the nervous system and the brain. The study of sensations was thus completely isolated from the study of sense. The publication twelve years ago of a book by M. Ribot on English psychology was the beginning of a salutary reform, which is officially completed by M. Janet's work. M. Janet, in fact, who is a professor in the Paris Faculty and a member of the Institute, is qualified to represent in some measure the whole of the university; and the introduction of the newest theories into his book is enough to prove that the old method of teaching has had its day. This symptom must be noticed with great satisfaction, for the real remedy for what our statesmen call the clerical danger is not to be found in laws of repression, but rather in a solid philosophical education of our young students which will deliver them from that dread of ideas which has caused all the reactions of the present century.

I will close my letter by mentioning the publication of the third volume of the *Memoirs* of Madame de Rémusat (Lévy), already so fully discussed, and of the appearance of the second volume of the *Chansonnier historique du XVIII^e Siècle* (Quantin). This volume comprises the political poems of the years 1716 and 1717, which enable us to follow step by step the popular sentiments of the day. The earliest pieces attest the confidence of the French people in the Regent; then come the disillusiones; the Prince's cynical contempt for morality, the follies of the Ministers, the gallantries of the princesses, are each in their turn the subjects of the most bitter jests. Finally, the financier Law, the author of a fearful public catastrophe, becomes almost the sole object of satire. M. Victor Hugo is publishing with the same firm a final edition of his works, with variants from the original MSS. Two volumes have already appeared.

PAUL BOURGET.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- CRAWFORD, J. O. Recollections of Travel in New Zealand and Australia. Trübner, 18s.
CRAWFORD, O. Portugal: Old and New. C. Kegan Paul & Co., 16s.
DELAPOINTE, L. Voyage au Cambodge. L'Architecture khmer. Paris: Delagrave, 20 fr.
FOVILLE, A. de. La Transformation des Moyens de Transport et ses Conséquences économiques et sociales. Paris: Guillaumin, 7 fr. 50 c.

HUGO, Victor. Religions et Religion. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 4 fr.

LAKEMAN, Sir S. What I saw in Kafir-Land. Blackwood. 8s. 6d.

WEERTS, E. aus'm. Kunstdenkmäler d. christl. Mittelalters in den Rheinlanden. 2. Abth. Wandmalereien. Leipzig: Weigel. 80 M.

Theology.

RENOUF, P. le Page. Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religion of Ancient Egypt. Williams & Norgate. 10s.

WUENSCHE, A. Der jerusalemische Talmud in seinen hagadischen Bestandtheilen zum 1. Mal ins Deutsche übertragen. Zürich: Verlags-Magazin. 5 M. 60 Pf.

History.

DELAUNAY, L. A. Etude sur les anciennes Compagnies d'Archer, d'Arbalétriers et d'Arquebusiers. Paris: Champion. 80 fr.

DESTINON, J. V. Die Chronologie d. Josephus. Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer. 1 M. 60 Pf.

DOCUMENTOS inéditos de la Historia de España. T. 72, 73. Madrid: Fernando Fé. 24 fr.

FOLLY, H. Diary of the English College, Rome. Burns & Oates.

JURIN DE LA GRAVIERE, le Vice-Amiral. La Marine des Anciens. T. 2. Paris: Pion. 3 fr. 50 c.

LEOUÉ, G. Urbain Grandier et les Possédés de Loudun. Paris: Bachelot. 15 fr.

WIEDEMANN, A. Geschichte Aegyptens von Phammetich I. bis auf Alexander den Grossen. Leipzig: Barth. 6 M.

Physical Science.

RABBINOWICZ, J. M. La Médecine du Thalud. Paris: Germer Baillière. 10 fr.

Philology.

DU CANGE, Glossaire français de, p. p. L. Favre. T. 2. Paris: Champion. 7 fr. 50 c.

OSTROFF, H. u. K. BAYOMAN. Morphologische Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen. 3. Thl. Leipzig: Hirzel. 4 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "EIKON BASILIKE."

British Museum: April 19, 1880.

May I be allowed a little space in your columns to reply to two remarks made by Mr. Rawson Gardiner last week in his friendly criticism on my Preface to Mr. Stock's reprint of the *Eikon Basilike*, because it seems to me that, owing to my having expressed myself somewhat obscurely, he has consequently reversed my argument and its intended meaning? When I say that "the discovery of the identity of the Record Office prayer with one of the prayers at the end of the *Eikon* gives indubitable authenticity to what has always, from Milton down to Mr. Pattison, been looked upon as parcel of the *Eikon* itself," I do not mean at all to imply that all the writers on the authorship of the *Eikon* hold those prayers to be part and parcel of the book, but only those who are opposed to the royal authorship of it, and who think that the plagiarism of the first prayer destroys the claim of the King to any part of the work; and I contend that henceforth all such persons must hold that this discovery of the Record Office prayer indubitably authenticates, not only that portion of the *Eikon*, but also all the former part. As I do not myself consider the prayers to be part of the *Eikon*, I accordingly argue in my Preface that "a subsequent Appendix cannot have anything to do with the authentic character of a work of which, at the time of publication, it formed no portion."

In the second place, Mr. Gardiner's supposition (arguing for the moment on the Gauden side), "that Gauden obtained a copy of the prayers from Juxon through Duppa, seeing that, according to Mrs. Gauden's story, her husband employed Duppa to show the *Eikon* to Charles I.," is exceedingly easy of refutation, and cannot be entertained for one single moment if it be remembered that, according to Mrs. Gauden's story, Royston, not Dugard, printed the *Eikon* for her husband, and we know that Dugard, not Royston, printed the prayers in the Appendix. EDWARD J. L. SCOTT.

THE SITE OF RAAMESSES.

The Larches, Westbury-on-Trym: April 16, 1880.

While fully endorsing Prof. Sayce's acceptance of Brugsch's theory of the Exodus, I venture to think that he does less than justice to the claim of Tel-el-Masrouta (or Masrouta) to be identified with the site of the Raameses of the Bible. Few topographical puzzles have been more discussed than this. May I take leave briefly to state the *pro* and *contra* of the case?

The Bible-text runs thus:—"And they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities Pithom and Raameses" (Exod. i. 11). "Pithom" transcribes Pi, or Pa-Tum, the city, or abode, of Tum, a solar deity chiefly worshipped in the East of the Delta; "Raameses" transcribes Pa-Rameses, the city, or abode, of Rameses, Rameses being a royal and divine name, signifying the son of Ra. Here it is well to remark that this juxtaposition of names is by no means fortuitous. Tum represents the setting, Ra the rising sun; for which reason these deities are often represented, as it were antithetically, on funeral stelae. Also, as M. Grébaud has shown, Ra and Tum were held reciprocally to engender each other. Pa-Tum and Pa-Rameses were therefore twin cities, doubtless containing twin-temples, in which the cult of the one would be the complement of the cult of the other. Hence it may reasonably be concluded that Pa-Tum and Pa-Rameses were situated not very far apart. That they were cities of Goshen is certain; and Brugsch opines that Pa-Tum, at all events, belonged to the Sethroitic Nome, the position of which is not yet determined. The names of both occur in the Anastasi papyri (British Museum), which documents date from the Nineteenth Dynasty, and are contemporary with Rameses II.

The most salient feature of the Bible-text is the name of "Raameses," which unquestionably points to a city built by a Pharaoh of that name. If we assume that Pharaoh to be Rameses II. (a point upon which Egyptologists are mostly unanimous), we are at once confronted by the fact that this ruler gave his name to several Egyptian cities. There was a Pa-Rameses at Abou Simbel, a Pa-Rameses near Memphis, and no less than three Pa-Rameses in the Delta. Of course, this complicates the question as to which Pa-Rameses the Israelites laboured to build. Herr Brugsch, having discovered a hieroglyphic text which shows that Rameses II. gave his own name to Tanis (San = Zoan), concludes that this famous and magnificent city was the "Raameses" of the Bible; but then Rameses II. was a notorious usurper of the works of his predecessors. M. Chabas identifies "Raameses" with Pelusium. Others have proposed Heliopolis, Baboon (old Cairo), and Toosoom, on the Suez Canal. Lepsius gives his verdict in favour of Tel-el-Masrouta, better known to travellers as Ramsis station on the railway line between Zagazig and Ismailia. This last identification has been warmly disputed; but I scarcely think that every point in its favour has yet been stated, or that those already stated have been fully considered. For my own part, I incline to believe that Tel-el-Masrouta is not only the "Raameses" of the Bible, but that it is also the Pa-Rameses of the Third Anastasi papyrus.

(1) Prof. Sayce objects that the mound of Tel-el-Masrouta is too small to be the site of Pharaoh's "treasure-city;" but I fail to see why a treasure-city (in Egyptian a *bekhen*) should necessarily be very large. In the simplest acceptance of the word, a *bekhen* would seem to be a military storehouse and stronghold, where provisions and arms might be kept, and booty safely deposited. The mound of Tel-el-Masrouta is quite large enough to cover not only the ruins of a very large fortress, but

also of a considerable town. Also, as shown below, important remains which prove the city to have extended beyond the fortified enclosure have been discovered under the alluvial deposit surrounding the actual mound.

(2) Prof. Sayce contends that there is no evidence to show that the ancient town on this site was named after Rameses II. Now, the name of Ramsis does not appear to have been given to the railway station, as is generally supposed, by the French constructors of the line. In the *Guide Johanne* (Egyptologically edited by Prof. Maspero) we read:—"près du canal Abou-Dibab, se trouve Ramsis, qui rappelle évidemment une ancienne ville de Ramsés, passée sous silence par les historiens profanes." This passage clearly shows the name to be a Pharaonic survival, and not modern French. Again, some pages farther on:—"Ce lieu [Tel-el-Masrouta] répond d'après les distances de l'itinéraire d'Antonin à l'emplacement de l'antique Rameses construite par les Hébreux" (p. 417). Had the name been modern, and given by the French, it is clear that these passages could not occur in a volume compiled by Prof. Isambart, and revised by Prof. Maspero. Bricks stamped with the name of Rameses II., and a sculptured block representing that Pharaoh enthroned between Ra and Tum, have been found on the spot. Also, when the new fresh-water canal, which here runs parallel with the railway, was in course of excavation in 1876 there were discovered in a spot closely adjoining the mound, under a deep alluvial deposit, two fine sphinxes engraved with the cartouches of Rameses II. These sphinxes apparently formed part of a *dromos*, and would probably have led to the discovery of the foundations of a temple had the ground been laid open in that direction.

(3) The evidence of the Anastasi papyrus (No. III., British Museum) remains to be taken. This papyrus contains a letter written by one Panbesa, a scribe, in which he narrates the abundance and pleasantness of a certain Pa-Rameses built by Rameses II., and supposed by Brugsch to be identical, not only with the "Raameses" of the Bible, but with the city of Tanis, to which, it will be remembered, Rameses II. attached his own name. This letter speaks of Pa-Rameses as a "port," at which ships discharged all kinds of rare delicacies, including fish from the Euphrates; and shows it to have been in the neighbourhood of various lakes, one of which "furnished nitre." It was also adjacent to the Shet Hor or sacred Pool of Horus—a piece of water which is again mentioned in a celebrated lapidary inscription at Karnak. The Karnak text likewise shows that, to the north of the Pool of Horus, there ran a canal called Shakana, which is not mentioned in the letter of Panbesa. Now the mound of Tel-el-Masrouta answers to these descriptions with singular accuracy. It is situated on the borders of an ancient canal begun by Seti I., and carried on by Rameses II. This canal, which various classical writers mention as designed to unite "the two seas," was, at all events, completed between the Nile and the Bitter Lakes, so communicating with the Gulf of Suez, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the mouths of the Euphrates. The lake which "furnished nitre" would be one of these natron lakes. Tel-el-Masrouta is also not far from a sheet of water (Lake Mahsamah) formerly filled by the high Niles, but now utilised by the Canal Company. The ancient canal runs precisely to the north of this lake, which I take to be the Pool of Horus.

If Tel-el-Masrouta may on the foregoing grounds be entitled to identification with "Raameses," two other mounds, both on the line of the ancient canal, have been proposed as the probable site of Pa-Tum. The nearest, Tel-el-Kebeer (the "Big Mound"), lies seven

miles west of Lake Mahsabah, and in the centre of the valley through which the ancient canal was carried. I scarcely suppose that I can be the first to whom it has occurred that the name of this valley, *Wady Tâmilât*, almost as certainly perpetuates the name of *Tum* as *Ramsis* perpetuates the name of *Ra*. Again, there is surely some local significance in the sculpture before mentioned, which represents *Rameses II.* in company with *Tum* and *Ra*.

It will, doubtless, be objected to these identifications that, according to the topographical information derived from the monuments by Brugsch, *Pithom* must be sought in the Sethroitic Nome, of which he makes a littoral province, deriving its name from *Set-ro-hata*, the Land of the Mouths: i.e., the Tanitic, Pelusiac, and Mendesian mouths of the Nile. Among other proposed derivations are "the place of the worship of *Set-Ra*" (*Birch*) and "*Seth of the Outlet*" (*Bunsen*). I would, however, with the utmost diffidence, submit that this Nome may have been named after the Sacred Pool, and that Sethroites might possibly be a Greek rendering of *Shet-Hor*. "*Pithom* and *Raamses*" being thus brought down some thirty miles farther inland, it follows that *Set-ro-hata* would cease to be applicable as a derivation.

Finally, "*Pithom* and *Raamses*" are said to have been "built for Pharaoh;" therefore they were new cities. *Tanis* (*Zoan*), which contains remains of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Dynasties, and is mentioned in *Numb. xiii. 23* as built seven years after *Hebron*, could in no sense have been said to be "built for" *Rameses II.* of the Nineteenth Dynasty. This alone, I venture to think, disposes of the theory which would identify the capital of the Hyksos with that "treasure-city" for which the Israelites were condemned to make those "huge bricks stamped with the cartouche of *Rameses II.*" which *Prof. Ebers* observed in the great wall of circuit at *Tel-el-Masroota*.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, April 26, 7 p.m. Actuaries: "The Division of Surplus," by Mr. Teiss.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses," by R. W. Edis.
8.30 p.m. Geographical: "On Uganda (Victoria Nyanza) and its People," by the Rev. C. T. Wilson.
- TUESDAY, April 27, 1 p.m. Horticultural.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Wind and Weather," by R. H. Scott.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Iceland and its Resources," by C. G. W. Lock.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Amsterdam Ship Canal," by H. Hayter.
8 p.m. Anthropological Institute.
- WEDNESDAY, April 28, 12 noon. London Institution: Annual General Meeting.
4.30 p.m. Literature: Annual General Meeting.
7.30 p.m. Education Society: "Anthropometric Observations on School Children," by Dr. Lesfeld.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Recent Improvements in Gas Furnaces," by T. Fletcher.
8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "On the Resistance of Galvanometers," by O. Heavyside; "On the Determination of the Position of Faults in a Cable when Two exist at the Same Time," by C. Hockin; "On Testing by Received Currents," by H. R. Kempe.
8 p.m. Geological: "Description of Parts of the Skeleton of an Anomodont Reptile from the Trias of Graaf Reinet, South Africa," by Prof. R. Owen; "Note on the Occurrence of a New Species of *Iguanodon* in the Kimmeridge Clay at Cumnor Hurst," by Prof. J. Prestwich; "On *Iguanodon Prestwichii*," by J. W. Hulke.
- THURSDAY, April 29, 1 p.m. Zoological: Annual General Meeting.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Light as a Mode of Motion: Theories of Light and Colours," by Prof. Tyndall.
4.30 p.m. Royal.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
- FRIDAY, April 30, 8 p.m. Philological: "On the Cree Language, and the Use of the Syllabic Characters in Teaching it to the Natives," by the Ven. Archdeacon Kirby; "On *j* in Latin," by J. Pearson.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Description of a Light-draught Steel Paddle Steamer," by J. A. Thompson.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Electricity in transitu," by W. Spottiswoode.
- SATURDAY, May 1, 2 p.m. Royal Institution: Annual Meeting.

SCIENCE.

Problems of Life and Mind. Third Series. By George Henry Lewes. In 2 vols. (Trübner and Co.)

In these two volumes we have all that the author achieved towards the completion of his great work, and there is every reason to be grateful that so much has been done. Though not actually complete—for the editor tells us that the last problem is but a fragment, and there is no internal evidence to show that this was to have been the last—the work sufficiently makes known the author's later and riper views on the province of philosophy in general and more particularly on the scope and method of biology and psychology. To say that these views are, as a whole, bold and original on the one hand and carefully founded on scientific research on the other, is to deal them but scanty praise. These five volumes conserve the well-matured thought of one who has hardly an equal in recent philosophical literature in breadth and accuracy of knowledge, and to whose restless and versatile mind originality of conception was a necessity. Combining this volume of special knowledge, biological, psychological, historical, and literary, with a high degree of generalising power, he has struck out conceptions which, while closely related to the scientific ideas of the hour, are also far in advance of them. Thus he is commonly looked on as heterodox in biology, though some of his ideas, as, for example, that of the fundamental identity of all nervous structures, are slowly being taken up by specialists. Whether such a range of exact special information as Mr. Lewes possessed is compatible with the highest quality of philosophical synthesis may perhaps be doubted. Our modern field of research may have become too finely sub-divided to allow of a second philosophic achievement comparable with that of Aristotle. However this may be, Mr. Lewes sometimes seems to show in his treatment of properly metaphysical questions an inability completely to transport himself from the scientific to the philosophic point of view. Yet, if he is now and again too speculative for the specialist, and not speculative enough for the metaphysician, he has at once served both science and philosophy by that large and luminous treatment of ultimate scientific ideas which is eminently fitted to become the basis of a sound philosophy.

After laying the foundations of his creed, and discussing the physical basis of mind, Mr. Lewes deals in this third series of problems with the special questions of psychology. The First Problem, published in a separate volume, treats of "the object, scope, and method" of the science. The author believes in a common objective science of psychology, which is to take the place of the individual subjective psychologies "of Kant and Hegel, Locke and Spencer." And, what is more, he believes in a separate science of mind apart from biology, though closely related to this. Thus he moves away from his old Comtean standpoint. Such a science must, he thinks, be constituted by consistently combining introspection with objective observation. He has a good word to say for introspection, not only as against the Comteists, but as against

those physiologists who are apt to write as if nerve cells and nerve fibres had divulged to them in the very act of microscopic inspection the secrets of their conscious life. On the other hand he opposes himself to those who, like J. S. Mill, do not carry out the idea of a physiological psychology to its logical conclusions, but who continue to talk of "mental causation" apart from the determining physical conditions.

Mr. Lewes takes a more independent view of the relation of human to animal psychology. When he set out in his researches he was, he tells us, impressed with the importance of studying the manifestations of mind in the lower animals as the simplest order of phenomena. But later on he found this method to be the wrong one. Investigation must proceed, not from the simple to the complex, but from the more easily accessible to the less easily accessible. And in the nature of things, the feelings of the lower animals are very imperfectly known to us, and recent attempts to reason from them show, he thinks, how easy it is to fall into a subjective anthropomorphic illusion respecting their real character. Yet while the psychologist can obtain but scanty aid from this source, he must survey the human mind itself in its historical aspects. The study of psychological conditions can only be carried on with respect to the fundamental functions of mind; the study of the faculties involves a constant reference to the social medium and the modifications effected by experience and history, to influences which must be distinguished as "spiritual." History is "an experiment instituted by society, since it presents conspicuous variations of mental reactions under varying social conditions, and exhibits on a large scale the evolution of sentience and conceptions from germs of emotional and intellectual experiences" (pp. 152, 153).

In these views on the scope and method of psychology, there is nothing, I think, to take exception to. They are just in themselves and forcibly expressed. More particularly, it may be said that those of Mr. Lewes's readers who thought he was bringing confusion into the arrangement of the moral sciences by making psychology depend on sociology will be relieved to find that this threatened revolution resolves itself into a harmless assertion of the dependence of the higher phenomena of mind on the processes of historical development. But when, *à propos* of Mr. Spencer's definition of psychology, the author seeks to define the subject in relation to the objective sciences generally, his argument seems to me to be much less convincing.

"The antithesis [he writes] between objective and subjective may serve to distinguish physiology from psychology, but it does not mark out psychology as totally opposed to all other sciences, for the simple reason that they likewise deal with phenomena having the twofold aspect. The motions of the heavenly bodies, the motions of minerals and gases, and the motions of organic bodies are objective aspects of our sensible affections" (p. 66).

This is far from being clear. When we talk of the relations of psychology to physiology we are thinking of the coincidence in time of the two classes of events—physical processes

in the nervous system, and mental processes confined to the individual mind. When, on the other hand, Mr. Spencer sets psychology in antithesis to the physical sciences as a whole, including physiology, he does so because of the radical distinction between subject and object, feeling in any number of minds and thing felt, that underlies all our conscious states. Mr. Lewes here makes the relation of particular feeling to its physiological conditions identical with that of feeling in general to the thing felt, regarding them both as cases of a twofold aspect. By so doing he seems to me, as he seems to Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, to confuse the scientific question of "conditions" with the philosophic question of "aspects." We mark off psychology from all the physical sciences just because it is here allowable to abstract from the subjective aspect, which is common to all minds, and therefore taken for granted. When, on the contrary, the physiologist studies nervous processes he is compelled on scientific grounds to take account of the particular individual feelings which accompany these processes. The relation of psychology to the physical sciences in general is thus quite unlike its relation to physiology in particular.

To attempt to reduce the concomitance of feeling and nervous change to a case of a "twofold aspect" is distinctly extra-scientific. There is no such thing as a "scientific monism," however much it may be the vogue to talk of it just now. Whether such a reduction is philosophically possible under the form of a metaphysical monism I do not now enquire. The important thing to be remembered is that any attempt at such a reduction is metaphysics and not science. Science proceeds on the well-recognised distinctions of common-sense, and common-sense is yet a long way from believing that when a man has a sensation of red the object of his sensation is a nervous action in the optic centre. This nervous process is, no doubt, a possible object of perception to minds generally under certain barely conceivable circumstances, but its subjective correlate would, in this imaginable case, be nothing like a sensation of red. I do not dwell on this without good reason. The confusion of metaphysics and science respecting the relations of the mental and the physical led, if I am not mistaken, in the case of Mr. Lewes, to hasty and inadequate scientific construction. His conception of the invariable concomitance of feeling or sentience with nervous action is of course a thoroughly legitimate one if it be well established. But is it well established? I fully agree with him that consciousness is made up of a vast number of very imperfectly distinguished feelings, a proposition which is further ably illustrated in the Second Problem (vol. ii.). But his repeated discussions of the relation of feeling to consciousness, and of that remarkable endowment, "sensitivity," which seems to be always becoming something purely physical in spite of all the author's efforts to breathe a soul into it, serve, so far as I can see, only to make more clear the fact that the author, without sufficient scientific evidence, projects feeling behind nerve-process just because there is in his mind the foregone metaphysical conclusion

that the two things are but complementary aspects of the same ultimate reality.

Let us, however, leave these difficult metaphysical points, and turn to the author's working out of the details of psychology in the second and larger volume. Here, where he is on more scientific ground, his exposition becomes full of interest and instruction. In its assemblage of novel and striking facts, and in its rich and fruitful suggestions, this volume appears to me to be the most interesting of all. The fundamental conception that the nervous organism is a unity, and that what we speak of as the series of distinct states of consciousness stands out from a dark background of vaguely recognised feelings, is here made good use of to counteract the too analytical and abstract method current among psychologists. Mr. Lewes shows that the result of any given stimulus is always determined to some extent by the general state of tension of the organism, or the "psychostatical condition" of the moment. The results of all past experience and development show themselves in this "sensorial attitude." Our perceptions are determined by "preperceptions," so that we often only see what we expect to see. Moreover, every single perception depends on a previous process of "orientation," or taking our bearings as to our actual surroundings.

"The objective landscape of sense is determined by this orientation, whereby each object has its relative position, and all positions are connected with our own; the subjective landscape of thought is also then determined, each image and idea having its relative position, and its connexion with the *system*, or series, of consciousness" (ii. 109).

The sum of this predetermining influence is our personality. "Every sensible impression, every proposition, every social action, is *apperceived* by this personal centre." This same disposition to recognise the organic complexity of mental phenomena is seen in the account of memory and association. Here the author does good service by laying emphasis on those subtle analogies of feeling which often help to determine the sequence of our ideas, as also on "the ground tone of feeling or mental disposition of the time," which exercises so great an influence on the course of our thoughts both in waking and in dreaming consciousness.

Under Problem iii., "The Sphere of Sense and the Logic of Feeling," our author investigates the process of grouping or the co-ordination of nervous elements in the region of sensation and instinctive action. Here the mental operation is as much "logical" as in the region of intellect proper, in so far as it is the determination of one state of feeling by antecedent states. Animal inference consists of "intuitive" as distinguished from "critical" judgments. Even sensation involves a like process of grouping. Here the author refers to the curious experiments of Meyer, confirmed by Helmholtz and others, by which the phenomenon of colour-contrast is produced on a piece of gray paper laid on a coloured ground and covered with a thin sheet of white paper. The explanation of the phenomena is that the eye supposes the intervening sheet of paper to be coloured and so *misjudges* the

actual colour of the underlying scrap. These experiments, says Mr. Lewes,

"prove that even in sensations of colour commonly held to be simple affections of the retina, or simple impressions on the organ of sight, there is involved such a co-operation of the sentient organism, such a reaction of the sensorium, as would if considered by itself be termed an intellectual act, a judgment" (ii. 275).

In other words the predisposing conditions of the moment may overpower the effect of the stimulus disposing the reaction of the centre to take the form of a particular sensation. And Mr. Lewes rightly connects this production of an illusory sensation by a false judgment in normal circumstances with the hallucinations of abnormal life.

Among the many curious questions raised in the Third Problem, that of double sensation deserves to be specially referred to. Mr. Lewes (pp. 280, *et seq.*) narrates a remarkable case of two brothers, Nussbaumer by name, who have always had sensations of colour simultaneously excited by sensations of sound, notes of a certain pitch having their special concomitant colours. This curious fact is by no means isolated, but seems to have its analogues in some of the strange discoveries recently made by Mr. Galton respecting people's idiosyncrasies in the manner of visualising numbers, &c. Mr. Lewes seeks to bring the phenomenon under his general principle of nervous irradiation, or a total excitation of the nervous organism in sensory stimulation, though he offers no suggestion in explanation of the particular connexion of tone and colour formed in this case. It may be added that throughout this volume the author's knowledge of abnormal mental phenomena is made to throw an interesting light on normal mental processes. Mr. Lewes was profoundly impressed with the value to the psychologist of a study of the pathological phenomena of mind.

Another point of great interest discussed under this Problem is that of the muscular sense. There is a very careful re-investigation of this question in the light of recent clinical evidence. Mr. Lewes holds that the two ways of explaining the sensations accompanying muscular activity, by passive and by active stimulation—that is, excitation through sensory and through motor nerves—are each one-sided.

"The evidence proves that muscular adjustments and motor feelings may exist where there is anaesthesia of the passive sensibilities; therefore these latter cannot be the sole sources of the co-ordination and muscular feeling. But the evidence also shows that the passive sensibilities normally enter into the complex feeling, and any diminution of them is a disturbance of the co-ordination, and a variation in the quality of the feeling" (pp. 321, 322).

He thinks that the motor feeling is an accompaniment, not of the outgoing current in the motor nerve, as Profs. Bain, Wundt, and others hold, but of a reflected current through this nerve, sensory and motor nerves being supposed to be capable of transmitting an excitation in either direction. The reasoning is very ingenious and forcible, though perhaps the author hardly distinguishes sufficiently between muscular sensations proper and those tactual and other sensations which normally

assist in motor co-ordination just as the sensations of the ear assist the co-ordinations of the motor nerves of the vocal organ. In close connexion with the nature of muscular sensation the author gives us a very interesting account of motor perceptions and hallucinations, in which he shows himself fully alive to the important part taken by active sensations in our habitual conception of the self and not self.

Space does not allow me to follow Mr. Lewes any farther into the discussion of the interesting details of his Third Problem, nor to do more than barely allude to the pregnant hints on the relation of different mental processes as after-sensation and image, image and idea, thrown out in the last Problem ("The Sphere of Intellect and the Logic of Signs"). Throughout, the writer never fails to be luminous and stimulating in thought and picturesque and forcible in language. No student of psychology who wants to be abreast with recent researches will be able to dispense with a repeated reference to this concluding volume of the series. Though deprived of artistic completeness, it is a worthy conclusion to a literary activity of a remarkable range and of a uniformly sustained earnestness.

JAMES SULLY.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THOUGH, perhaps, it would hardly be safe to place implicit reliance on the rumours which have reached the Indian Press Commissioner from Nepalese sources, that Col. Prejevalsky and his party had reached the northern border of Tibet, we are glad to learn that no anxiety is felt by Russian geographers about the expedition on the ground of Col. Prejevalsky's long silence. We hear on good authority that they do not expect to receive any intelligence from him before May, but that, if nothing is heard then, it is possible that there may be some foundation for the rumour which reached Count Szechenyi, probably in Eastern Tibet, and was transmitted by him in a roundabout way to Europe.

COL. MOUKTAR-BEY, an Egyptian staff officer of considerable scientific attainments, left Cairo on March 18 in company with Col. Gordon's successor in the government of Soudan, in which region he has been directed to undertake a series of geographical and economic investigations.

M. GEORGES REVOIL, who has been engaged for some years in explorations on the East Coast of Africa, and has already made two journeys to the Somali country, will shortly start on a third expedition among the Mijjertain tribes who occupy the coast line of that region.

MM. SARGÈRES AND BLOYET, of Marseilles, are about to undertake an expedition in East Africa with a view to the establishment of a line of direct communications from Zanzibar to Tabora and Uganda, in order to facilitate the operations of explorers.

M. DE LAMOTHE is carrying on some explorations in Upper Egypt in connexion with a projected scheme for the canalisation of the Nile, the idea being that it is quite possible to make the Albert Nyanza accessible from the sea.

THE Société Académique Indo-Chinoise have recently issued (Paris: Challamel aîné), as the second volume of their "Mémoires," a work entitled *L'Ouverture du Fleuve Rouge et les Evénements de Tong-King, 1872-73*: Journal de Voyage et d'Expédition de J. Dupuis, with a Preface by the Marquis de Croizier, president

of the society. The work is illustrated by a map of Tong-King and the basin of the Red River, from a political and commercial point of view, which M. Dupuis claims to have constructed from previously unpublished material; there are also two inset maps, the one showing the commercial routes of South-western China, and the other being a plan of Hanoi. M. Dupuis, we believe, was for some time engaged in the junk-trade on the Yangtze-kiang, and afterwards devoted himself to the exploration of a trade-route by the river-system of Tong-King into South-western China, a subject which has lately given rise to some discussion in the French press.

It is stated that M. de Brazza, who has gone to West Africa to form a station for the French branch of the International African Association either on the Upper Ogowe or the River Alima, which he and Dr. Ballay discovered, is strongly in hopes that he will succeed in finding a practicable route through the interior to the Upper Congo before Mr. Stanley overcomes the difficulties presented by the cataracts with which he is now contending.

COUNT H. D'ARPOATRE, a distinguished botanist, will shortly leave Europe for Cape Verd in Senegambia, having been requested by the Portuguese Government to undertake the study of the flora of the adjoining archipelago as well as of the coast of Guinea.

PROF. WAGNER is to leave St. Petersburg at the end of next month on an expedition to the White Sea.

MR. WENNICKE, who has been surveying in South Australia between Tennant's Creek and the Herbert River, gives on the whole a favourable account of the country he has visited. One level tract, which was estimated to be about 30,000 miles in extent, was found to consist of rich alluvial soil, covered with magnificent grass.

THE French Government have decided to send a scientific expedition to Mexico, and more particularly Yucatan, and it is stated that Mr. Peter Lorillard, of New York, who is interested in the subject, has offered to contribute £6,000 towards its cost. In all probability the expedition will be under the command of M. Désiré Charnay, who is already favourably known for his archaeological explorations in Yucatan and Southern Mexico, as well as in Madagascar, Java, &c.

THE Rev. C. T. Wilson, whose journey from the Victoria Nyanza northwards through Egypt we have more than once alluded to, has arrived in England, and will read a paper on Uganda and its people before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next. The three Waganda chiefs who are the bearers of letters from King Mtesa to the Queen, and who accompanied Messrs. Wilson and Felkin on their journey, will be present on the occasion.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Discovery of the Glutton in the Forest-bed.—In a paper contributed to the current number of the *Geological Magazine* by Mr. E. T. Newton, of the Geological Survey, the writer announces the interesting fact that a portion of a lower jaw which has lately been obtained from the "Forest-bed" of Mundesley, on the Norfolk coast, belongs to the glutton or wolverine (*Gulo luscus*). It is true that the occurrence of this species in the pleistocene deposits of ossiferous caverns in this country had been previously known. Thus Prof. Boyd Dawkins has described a fine lower jaw of the glutton which was obtained some years ago during the exploration of the Plas Heaton cave near St. Asaph by Mr. Heaton and Prof. Hughes. But, until Mr. Newton's discovery, the glutton had not been

detected in the preglacial, or early pleistocene, fauna of our East Anglian "Forest-bed."

PREPARATIONS are being made for the holding of an Archaeological Congress at Tiflis in August 1881. The Governor of the Caucasus has assigned the sum of 15,000 roubles expressly for this purpose. He has also assigned a further sum of 40,000 roubles to be expended in enlarging the museum of Tiflis in view of the considerable collections already received, and which are being continually augmented by fresh excavations. Last summer, Profs. Antonovich, Berenstam, and Polyakof were engaged in prosecuting archaeological researches in the Caucasus. Prof. Antonovich excavated the mounds in the north-eastern district, between Vladikavkaz and Mozdok. He succeeded in collecting many interesting data regarding the ancient civilisation of these localities. M. Berenstam explored the mounds of North-western Caucasus—the Kuban district—the articles found in which appear to belong to the Scythian epoch. M. Polyakof examined many of the caves in the Transcaucasian region, particularly near the base of Ararat, but found few traces of the remotest stone period. Count Uvarof conducted excavations in several localities—among others, in the ancient grave mound of Samtavrak, near Mtskhet, not far from Tiflis, as also in the vicinity of Kazbek. These researches will be continued during the approaching summer. In addition, M. Simonovich has been directed to explore the site of the ancient Armenian capital, Armavir, and Prof. V. Kovalevsky intends making palaeontological observations in the same region. It is also proposed to examine the mounds near the town of Derbent, and in several parts of Armenia.

THE Russian Geographical Society has assigned the sum of 14,000 roubles yearly, for a term of three years, in aid of the establishment and maintenance of a meteorological station at the mouths of the Lena, and of an affiliated station in New Siberia.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

M. STANISLAS GUYARD writes in reference to our note on the Babylonian word *imga*, defending his opinion that it represents the Assyrian *emku* or *enku*, "wise." His reasons are (1) that the Accadian word for "glory" was not pronounced *im* but *nî*; (2) that the accusative in *-a* frequently takes the place of the nominative in *-u*, especially in Babylonian inscriptions; (3) that *enku(tu)* has actually been found on a brick of Nebuchadnezzar; and (4) that just as we find *mudu*, "knowing," combined with *emku* or *enku*, so in one Babylonian inscription (*W. A. I.*, i. 51-54) we actually find the epithet *mudā e-im-ga* given to Nebo. We must still, however, maintain the correctness of our note. *Im*, or rather *imi*, along with the allied *mîr* (for *imîr*) is given as the Accadian equivalent of *nahdutu*, "brightness," as well as *nî*. The form *enkuti* found on the lost brick of Nebuchadnezzar shows that the Babylonian form of the Assyrian word signifying "wise" was the same as the Assyrian, *emku* or *enku*, and not *imgu* or *emgu*; while the epithet given to Nebo should rather be read *mudā kaba imga*, "knowing speech, the glorious." In philology, as in other matters, the simplest hypothesis is the best, and when we find in an Assyrian inscription a word which offers difficulties if derived from a Semitic source, and no difficulties if regarded as of Accadian origin, it is plain that we ought to choose the second alternative.

THE *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1880, part i., commences with an article by Mr. Redhouse on "The Most Comely Names"—that is, on the various epithets applied by orthodox Muhammadan writers to their god. The author gives a list of 552 such epithets, compiled from

various previous lists, explaining each epithet, with references, where necessary, to the Kurān. It is abundantly evident, therefore, that the number of "the most comely names" has by no means been confined to any sacred number, such as 77, 99, 101, or 1,000, in spite of the frequent reference to the "ninety-nine names of God." The utility of such a list is as questionable as that of the two hundred "names of Christ" prefixed to Cruden's Concordance; but in Mr. Redhouse's notes to each so-called name will be found several interesting points of Moslem superstition. The next article is a gratifying proof that Sir Henry Rawlinson has not entirely forsaken the field of enquiry in which he has rendered such unequalled service. In this paper, which is modestly entitled "Notes on a Newly Discovered Clay Cylinder of Cyrus the Great," he gives a complete transliteration and translation of the highly interesting Inscription referred to, together with a most useful historical Introduction, which only errs, if it errs at all, on the side of brevity. The cylinder records in effect an edict issued by Cyrus after his conquest of Babylon and of the reigning king, Nabu-Nahid (the Nabonidus of the Greeks). There is a curious similarity between several passages in the edict referring to the Babylonian god Merodach and corresponding passages in Isaiah referring to Jehovah. The cylinder settles or contributes to the solution of several important points in geography and history; but the theological passages are unfortunately, for the most part, fragmentary or obscure. Mr. Sewell, of the Madras Civil Service, follows with a note on an obscure passage in Hiouen T'sang's account of Dhanakacheha, and Mr. Fergusson gives expression to the doubt with which he—very rightly, as it seems to us—regards Mr. Sewell's proposed explanation. M. Sauvaire completes, from a newly discovered MS. at Gotha, his translation of the interesting treatise on Weights and Measures by Mār Eliyā, Archbishop of Nisibis. The number closes with a lengthy discussion as to the age of the Ajantā Caves, consisting of a paper by Rajendralāl Mitra, Rai Bahadūr, followed by a note by Mr. Fergusson. It is a contest between those who trust rather to inscriptions and those who trust rather to architectural style and details in determining the age of an ancient monument. The result seems to be that in the particular instances discussed no absolute certainty is as yet attainable, but it is impossible to follow the Babu in the exclusive importance he attaches to the mere forms of letters in inscriptions of doubtful import, and written in an alphabet that was in use for so long a period. It was scarcely worth while to attack Mr. Fergusson's ingenious and striking hypothesis on such slender grounds as this.

The *Indian Antiquary* for February 1880 contains a transliteration and translation by Mr. Kāsināth Trimbak Telung, M.A., of "A New Sīlāra Copper-plate Grant," dated in Saka 1016, giving a series of kings from about Saka 720 down to that date. The historical results of the grant are critically and successfully elucidated. The second paper is one by the Rev. Thomas Foulkes on a "Grant of Vira Chola," inscribed in Grantha characters on two copper plates. It was issued in the reign of Parakesari Varma, whose date is at present uncertain; but it is probably of the ninth century. Mr. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, has a useful article identifying a supposed Tagiri with the modern Yatagiri, a town on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, the correct reading of the ancient name being Etāgiri. There are several minor articles, of which the most important are a long review of Zimmer's *Altindisches Leben*, by Dr. Muir, and one of Miss Stokes's modern Bengali "Fairy Tales," and a note on "Folk-lore Parallels"

by Mr. C. H. Tawney. This comparison of Indian tales with European ones promises to yield important evidence as to the intercommunion of East and West.

THE *Gadalādēni Sannaya* is an edition by Sumangala Unnāse, the learned Chief Priest of Ceylon, of the most important native commentary on the well-known Pāli Grammar entitled *Balāvatāra*. There are four such commentaries known, called respectively "Balana Sannaya," "Liyana Sannaya," "Sūtra Nir-desaya," and the one in question. Of these the *Gadalādēni Sannaya* is the oldest and most complete, following the original word for word. Its date and author are both unfortunately unknown, and there seems to be little ground for the current tradition, accepted by Sumangala, which assigns it to the fourteenth century, save the common custom of assigning every Sinhalese work of unknown date to the time of that great patron of Sinhalese literature, Wijaya Bāhu the Second. The *Balāvatāra* itself is much more nearly allied, in technical phraseology and general features, to the *Kātantra* Grammar than it is to Pāṇini; and it differs in several respects, and especially in the examples attached to the rules, from the grammar of Kaccāyana, to whose school it belongs.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, April 16.)

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY, President, in the Chair.—The paper read was "History of English Sounds and Dialects," II., by H. Sweet. Mr. Sweet showed by an examination of the accentuation of the MSS. that vowels were regularly lengthened in Old English before liquids and nasals followed by a voice consonant in such words as *word*, *child*, *lāng*, *land* (*lōng*, *lōnd*). In some of the Middle-English dialects these long vowels were kept; in others they were shortened; standard English showing the usual mixture of dialects. The present *long* is not the result of retention of *o*, but comes from the Midland *laug*, just as *stān* became *stone*, *loang* being shortened into *long*. *Un-* and the preposition *on* had long vowels in Old English, the lengthenings having begun in such combinations as *unbindan*, *on dæge*. The history of the diphthongs *eo*, *ēo*, was then traced through *æ*, *æa*, and then by unrounding to *e*, *ee*, the former stage being preserved in such spellings as *horte*, *dop*, *doep*, *dup*, *chusen* (= *chyyzen*), whence the modern *chuse*, *choose*.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, April 19.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.—Prof. Vambéry read a paper "On the Uzbeq Epos," in which he pointed out that the MS. containing these poems was wholly different from the small treatise edited some years since by M. Berezin, in that it contains seventy-nine cantos and nearly 8,000 lines. The subject of it is the wars of Sheibani Khan, the famous conqueror of Central Asia, and rival of Baber Mirza, which are reported with an often tedious prolixity. Considered as a poem, it is inferior to some other similar Oriental compositions; but it gives a most valuable account of many events which were previously known to us only through the medium of partial Persian writers, or from the memoirs of Baber himself. It gives, at the same time, many and various interesting details of the ethnology and ethnography of Central Asia, so that we thus gain a clear insight into the ethical and social life of that portion of the globe at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The author of this epic was Muhammad Khan, a Prince of Khiva, and Court-poet to, and one of the generals of, Sheibani. He is believed to have met with a premature death on the battle-field.

SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION.—(Tuesday, April 20.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper on "International Spelling Reform." In it he discussed the possibility of framing a system which, beyond English, should include all the important languages of the civilised world. Systems hitherto proposed

for that object were too complicated for general use; even that of Lepsius, which the lecturer preferred, erred in the multitude of its idiosyncrasies. The lecturer then expounded his own suggested alphabet, in which the vowel signs were used for the short Italian vowels, and the long vowels and various modifications of the consonants were indicated by simple diacritical marks, such as a dot or an accent. Mr. Lach-Szyrma pointed out the great advantages that would result in learning to read one's own and foreign languages, and concluded by suggesting a Congress of Spelling Reformers for the discussion of questions relating to international reform. In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Pfounder, Ball, Pagliardini, Fleay, and Long, and the Chairman took part.

FINE ART.

ART BOOKS.

Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain. By Hodder M. Westropp. (Chatto and Windus.) This book is so nicely got up and so prettily illustrated that it is a disappointment to find that it has been hastily and inaccurately compiled. Some parts of it are fairly well done, especially that which deals with Greek pottery, but even here we find such mistakes as the worship of "Dionysios." The chapter on Italian majolica is very unsatisfactory. What is to be understood by such a sentence as this: "Previously Andrea Mantegna, Marc Antonio, whose works had become familiar by engravings, were the type of nearly all the early majolica paintings"? The account of French pottery is still more confused—e.g., the following consecutive sentences, in this same paragraph:—"This manufactory [Nevers] has continued down to the present day. About the same period good pieces were also made at Rouen." Doulton ware is described under the head of Staffordshire; Japanese pottery is dismissed in a page; and the short notice of Persian and its allied wares contains about as many errors as lines. We have not had patience to follow Mr. Westropp through the rest of his book, which is devoted to porcelain, but a quick glance at a page here and there has seldom failed to find some omission or inaccuracy, as, for instance, that the only known colour, till recent discoveries, which could be painted on the body before glazing, without being impaired or altered by firing, was "the *céladon*." How about blue?

WE have to acknowledge John Heywood's (*Second Grade*) *Freehand Test Papers*, designed by J. C. Thompson, Master of the School of Art, Warrington, and numbers of the *Young Artist* (Murby), which has entered its second year of usefulness. We are glad to see that it is somewhat enlarged, and that each number will contain an original drawing from that clever designer, John Proctor. These, with occasional original drawings from other living men, and reproductions of drawings by Harding, Prout, and others, should ensure it an increased circulation.

ART SALES.

THE sale of the many drawings of Samuel Prout which had remained so long in the possession of his family took place last week at Christie and Manson's and attracted, no doubt, more interest than would have been the case a twelvemonth ago. Also, the prices were by no means inconsiderable. Mr. Ruskin's recent advocacy of the artist—an advocacy almost always discriminating—had doubtless done much to enhance the value of the drawings. Many of the best of those displayed at the Prout Exhibition in Bond Street were now offered for sale. They comprised what are accurately enough described as "views" in France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Italy, as well as in certain English shires. Some were in water-colour, and others were in pencil. Most displayed, along with the artist's indubit-

able skill in record, his wearisome mannerism of interpretation—his curious broken line, so much better fitted to express ancient Gothic architecture than the more delicate architecture of the early Renaissance. Masses of small sketches were sold as they were turned out from the folio; others were framed, and these, when in colour, were fairly decorative. We note especially the following:—*Wreck of an Indian Ashore*, in colours, £17 17s.; *Harfleur*, an early drawing in colours—one which the artist is stated to have cherished much and declined to part with—£42; *The Frauen-Kirche, Nuremberg*, £15 2s. 6d.; *The Bridge of Sighs*, £17 2s. 6d.; *Ghent*, £25 4s.; *Prague*, £21; *Bayeux*, £18 17s.; *Strasbourg*, £23 4s.; *Como*, £25 4s.; *The Ducal Palace, Venice*, £40. The excellent washed drawing of *Calais Town and Pier*, which had been much noticed at the Prout Exhibition by the lovers of the freest, most unmannered, and most suggestive art, fell for £11 11s. Its cheapness is to be attributed to the fact that it was almost too good for Prout. It was without the characteristics by which he is most widely known, and, accordingly, it was sold below its value. In the commercial valuation of works of art, a man's faults, when once they have been recognised, and are looked for and expected, count for almost the same as his virtues. The public wants the autograph, so to say, of the artist, and cares little whether it is a good or a bad one, so long as it is unmistakable.

THE engravings of the late Thomas Landseer, A.R.A.—principally after the popular works of Sir Edwin—have been sold by Messrs. Christie at very high prices, which appear to indicate the undiminished acceptability of Sir Edwin's work to an extensive if not always a chosen public. Thus, a proof before letters of *Dignity and Impudence* sold for £55 13s.; *Laying Down the Law*, proof before letters, £33 12s.; *The Monarch of the Glen*, an artist's proof, signed by the artist, £66 6s.; and *The Stag at Bay*, an artist's proof, signed by the artist and by the engraver, £74 11s. There should apparently be much money to spare in a country in which modern interpretations of a popular artist fetch the price of Albert Dürer.

ON Saturday last, Messrs. Christie sold the pictures and water-colour drawings which had been the property of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, and many of which that amateur had commissioned from the artists. We note a drawing of *The Thames at Twickenham*, by Peter Dewint, sixty-two guineas; *A Straw Yard*, painted for Mr. Williams by Mr. Birket Foster, 100 guineas; *The Thames at Twickenham*, by J. M. W. Turner, thirty-five guineas; *The First of September*, by Frederick Tayler (a drawing of the year 1852), seventy-five guineas. Among the pictures most remarked were Creswick's *Sunset near Hillingdon*, from the collection of the late John Philip, R.A., and exhibited among the Creswicks at the International Exhibition, 157 guineas; Creswick and W. P. Frith's *Cornfield with Figures*, 165 guineas; John Linnell's admirable picture, painted in 1858, and described as *The Brow of the Hill*, 510 guineas (Vokins); his *Gleaners Returning*, 350 guineas. By MacIver there were two notable examples, *The Play Scene from Hamlet*—the original sketch for the celebrated work finished for Mr. Williams by the artist—and the *Banquet Scene from Macbeth*. Of these, the first attained the sum of 405 guineas, and the second that of 560 guineas. Immediately after, an interesting example of Morland, which had been approved at Burlington House, was knocked down for thirty-three guineas. It was styled *The Passing Shower*. By Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., *A Girl at a Mountain Spring* sold for 115 guineas; by David Roberts, *The Temples at Paestum*, 140 guineas. The late Mr. E. M. Ward was

strongly represented by some of his most inventive and dramatic works. Thus, his *Charlotte Corday: La Toilette des Morts*, reached 310 guineas; his *Fall of Clarendon*, painted in 1862, 170 guineas; and his often-exhibited picture of *Marie-Antoinette listening to the Act of Accusation*, 240 guineas.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AN excellent, if sometimes too emotional, contemporary has been taking the patrons of the Watson-Gordon Professorship to task for the conditions of candidature which they have put forth for applicants for the professorship—in other words, they are reprimanded because they have not expressed their determination to elect a drawing and painting master rather than a critic who has made it his business to try to know art and the history of art, should such a one care to present himself. But the now familiar error of the *Athenaeum* in considering as “the newest branch of belles lettres” (and therefore valueless) nearly all writing or talking upon art that does not proceed from a practising painter with a little leisure to criticise, if with but scanty time to learn, is not, we trust, likely to be shared by the patrons of the professorship, who have indeed already shown that they take into account the demands of modern culture—the preference of an increasing public to know something of the history and merits of the great body of art that has been accomplished, rather than, by a little technical training, to add indefinitely to the number of third-rate painters. In these columns, and nearly everywhere else where this not unreasonable desire of the public is calmly recognised, it has been urged before that among professors of fine art there is room for two kinds. If a school of design is wanted—if it is the training of the hand that is sought—there is room for the practical teacher who has spent his life in doing his best—though it may not always be very good—with pencils and brushes. If mental cultivation is preferred—the unbiassed estimate of many kinds of artistic excellence, and the curious knowledge of the connoisseur, which, wherever it exists, gives new interest to the leisure hours of life, and the sharpening of the senses to the appreciation of beautiful things—then there is room for the critic who has been spending time over these matters and learning how best to express them, while the painter in his studio has been engrossed with problems of the brush. There need be no sort of clashing between the claims of the two teachers, who indeed “profess” very different things, and both valuable. But it boots much to know, in each given case, which kind of teacher is desired. “Which Sir J. W. Gordon intended we need not say,” observes our excellent contemporary, promptly deciding for the drawing master. But are we to be so sure that this characteristic decision is one from which the patrons of the professorship have no right of appeal? Was our excellent contemporary really entrusted with the exclusive confidences of Sir Watson as to “which he intended,” or is it but instinctively that in its art columns it exalts the dexterity of the hand above the insight of the mind?

THE March number of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall contains some interesting biographical details of Henry Bone, the celebrated enamellist, and of his sons and grandsons. Henry Bone exhibited over two hundred and forty works at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and nearly a hundred at the British Institution. He and his descendants produced more than a thousand works in all, most of which will always possess a high value in the picture market. Henry Bone is usually considered a native of Truro, but there is no record of his baptism in Truro church. At an

early age he was apprenticed to Richard Champion, of Bristol, the celebrated china manufacturer.

THE new addition to Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s “Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists” is the volume containing Horace Vernet and Paul Delaroche, by J. Runtz Rees.

MR. W. ROBINSON, F.L.S., has written and will publish an illustrated essay entitled *God's Acre Beautiful; or, the Cemeteries of the Future*. It will treat of the numerous improvements which the practice of urn-burial would make possible in cemeteries, both in town and country.

MR. BIRKET FOSTER will contribute an etching to the forthcoming number of the *Etcher*.

THE *Artist* hears that it is whispered that Lord Hardwicke's collection of works of art will come to the hammer next month.

WE are glad to learn that a second edition of Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's *Life of Turner* has been called for, and is already almost exhausted.

THE annual dinner of the Hogarth Club will take place at the Criterion on the 29th inst. Mr. Alma-Tadema, R.A., will preside. The invitation card is a charming etching by Mr. J. D. Watson.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND CO. announce as forthcoming a new work called *The Great Historic Galleries of England*, edited by Lord Ronald Gower. It will be published in monthly parts and illustrated by permanent photographs. The size chosen is imperial quarto, and three illustrations will be given in each part, the price of which will be three and sixpence. Among the owners of “historic galleries” who have given their consent to allow reproductions of their celebrated pictures to be made for this work may be mentioned the Queen (who has given permission for the miniatures at Windsor Castle to be copied), the Dukes of Norfolk, Sutherland, and Westminster, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Denbigh, and Earl Spencer, Lord Lanerton, and Sir Richard Wallace. The first part will contain photographs of Raphael's *Virgin with the Palm-Tree* from the Bridgewater Gallery, van Dyck's portrait of *Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, K.G.*, from Stafford House, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of *Caroline, Countess of Carlisle*, from Castle Howard.

THE remarkable collection of pictures and sketches which the well-known Russian artist, Basil Veshchagin, exhibited last year at South Kensington has just been sold by auction at St. Petersburg. That is to say, most of them have been thus disposed of, 110 having been sold out of 135 which were put up for sale. They realised about 120,000 roubles, equivalent at present to about £12,000. The absence of *milords* and other foreign purchasers was much regretted. Before being sold, the pictures were exhibited for some time at St. Petersburg. The critics were unanimous in their praise of those representing Indian subjects. But the vivid representations of “the seamy side” of the Russo-Turkish War, such as that entitled *Our Captives*, for instance, called forth many reproaches from journalists who seem to have recognised in them a want of patriotism; reproaches to which the artist replied in print with characteristic energy.

THE picture by her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany which will be exhibited in the forthcoming collection of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours is entitled *Roma*, 1880.

SIR NOËL PATON, R.S.A., has recently finished another of those large symbolical works which

have mainly occupied him of late years. The two life-sized figures of the picture are relieved against a gloomy background—the Valley of the Shadow of Death, through which the human soul, seen under the image of a slim female form, is passing. Her celestial guide is by her side, clad in the Resurrection robes of purple and white, and bearing the staff of the faithful Shepherd, heavenly radiance streaming from his thorn-crowned head and illuminating the darkness. He has been with her all the way, holding her by the hand, but only now, as he turns to her with a look of quiet and faithful compassion, does the soul indeed know her divine companion. Laying her right hand upon his wrist with significant gesture, she meets his gaze with her wild dark eyes which are yet full of the terrors of this last journey, her pallid lips half parted in the joy of recognition. In the two faces there is finely expressed the contrast between mortal weakness and fear and the calm power of him who has "overcome the world." The unbound hair of the female figure floats in the chill, mist-charged wind which sweeps through the valley of death shrivelling the dead leaves beneath her feet, and the thin, white drapery in which she is clad is driven into long trembling folds; while the locks of her companion cluster closely about his head, and his robes fall quietly to the ground, undisturbed by any mundane influence. Around are strewn rusting armour, decaying human bones, and a regal crown with the broken jewels falling from it. A mossed sepulchral cross and an altar tomb are seen near the figures. Beneath is a flat carved grave-slab, but the stone is rent and inscribed with words of hope. The picture has the fine technical qualities which are characteristic of the artist, his accustomed beauty of draughtsmanship and modelling. The faces are profoundly pathetic, and the whole work is full of suggestiveness through the richness of its symbolism.

SINCE the completion of this picture, Sir Noël has been at work upon a model for a piece of sculpture to be placed in a church which has been erected by Sir Peter Coats at Auchendrane, Ayrshire, in memory of his late wife. It shows, in high relief, a head of Christ crowned with thorns. The delicate features of the face are full of grave beauty; the nail-pierced hands are seen crossed in front and gently pressed upon the breast as though to emphasise the words that are carved above—"I am the Resurrection and the Life."

MR. W. E. LOCKHART, R.S.A., has all but finished a figure-picture of more than usual size and importance. Its subject has been suggested by one of the poems of the Cid, which relates his victory over five Moorish kings; but the artist has made no very elaborate effort to reproduce the exact costumes and accessories of the remote period of the half-mythic Spanish hero, and the picture may be regarded simply as an illustration of the mediaeval chivalry of the East and the West. To the right is the youthful knight, his form clad in complete plate-armour, but his head uncovered. He stands beside the chair of his mother, and introduces into her presence his conquered enemies, his courteous gesture and blonde locks contrasting with the swarthy complexions and haughty attitudes of the Moorish kings, who prepare, with ill-concealed reluctance, to make their obeisance to the Christian lady. Mr. Lockhart's power of dealing with intense and vivid harmonies of colour is seen to great advantage in the rich robes of the group of Easterns.

THE National Exhibition of Fine Arts to be held at Turin will be opened officially to-morrow. This exhibition will, it is said, be the most important of its kind ever held in Italy.

Italian artists, as a rule, have not hitherto taken kindly to exhibitions, the more eminent of them preferring that their works should be seen and judged in their own studios rather than that they should share the chances of a general exhibition. They seem, however, to have departed from their usual custom on this occasion, for so many works of merit have been sent in that another annex has had to be built on to the palace in which the exhibition is held. More than four thousand works of art have been accepted.

THE exhibition of the work of M. Viollet-le-Duc was opened to the public on the 21st inst.

THE sale at the Hôtel Drouot for the benefit of the family of the deceased painter Edouard Blanchard realised the sum of 108,900 frs.

SOME new regulations have just been issued with regard to the Sèvres manufacture which it may be interesting to collectors to know:—Art. 1. The old Sèvres mark under the glaze is re-established. Art. 2. Dating from March 18, 1880, the sale of the white porcelain of the national manufacture of Sèvres is interdicted. Art. 3. Defective works of this manufacture are to be destroyed. Art. 4. Objects that are not considered sufficiently fine to be decorated will be given gratuitously to the hospitals of Paris, the mark being obliterated. Art. 5. Objects which, although sufficiently good to be decorated, yet do not present all the qualities necessary to be classed in the category called *de choix*, may be sold under the following conditions: they may be decorated with colour or with colour and gold, but they are not to bear a decoration of gold only; they must receive, beneath the fire mark, another mark on the glaze bearing these words—*Elèves de la manufacture de Sèvres*.

LUCIUS ROSS, an Italian painter who has won considerable reputation on the Continent, and has recently become known a little even in England, is the contemporary artist who is illustrated in the *Portfolio* this month. The etching given, which is by Dupont, is from a large and very clever picture, called *Les Femmes Savantes*, and represents two fashionable ladies taking their ease, while they listen to the discourse of a learned professor. It is a little reduced in the etching by some of the background being left out. Rembrandt's magnificent portrait of Jacob Cats, the moralising poet of Holland, is finely reproduced by Amand Durand. Mr. Clark has now reached the fourth chapter of his "Cambridge," and gives in it the history of Trinity College, founded by Henry VIII. "to the glory of God and advantage of the realm for the promotion of science, philosophy, liberal arts, and theology." A few facts respecting Turner have been communicated to Mr. Hamerton by Mr. B. Atkinson for a future edition of his *Life of Turner*. As this first appeared in the *Portfolio*, Mr. Hamerton likewise publishes this account of "Turner at Bristol" in the same journal.

Les Maîtres Ornemanistes is the title of a comprehensive work which is about to be published in fifteen parts by Messrs. E. Plon and Co. The text is written by M. D. Guilmard, author of the *Connaissance des Styles de l'Ornementation*, who has collected more than eleven hundred names of master ornamentists of various schools, and has described their works and catalogued them in chronological order. The book will be illustrated with 180 plates *hors texte* and numerous other engravings, giving in the whole as many as 250 specimens of the ornamental work of the different schools dealt with. These include the French, Italian, German, Flemish, and Dutch, but the plan of the work does not extend beyond Europe. An introduction to it has been written by M. le Baron Davillier. The first number is published

this month, and it is advertised to appear regularly on the first Thursday of every month at a cost of three francs the number.

STRENGTH and weakness have hitherto been combined in the *Etcher*—the generally excellent magazine of etchings now published by Sampson Low and Co. But this month the strength is uppermost. Mr. Robertson's child portrait has about it an agreeable quietude and contentment. Mr. David Law contributes a sea piece not unsuccessful in tone, though the wave-drawing leaves something to be desired; it is perhaps a little too full of detail meant to be imitative, and has not enough of masculine and suggestive sketchiness. Lastly, Mr. Buxton Knight furnishes a work at once poetical and sturdy. It is called *The Haymaker*, and reveals a peasant girl in the familiar attitude of a tosser of hay, other comrades behind her in the distant field, and the level light of the setting sun passing over the land. A most agreeable etching, whether or not it happens to conform to this or that man's more or less arbitrary views on the particular province of the art: Mr. Knight, working with the etching needle, has produced a comely picture.

THE STAGE.

OBER-AMMERGAU competes with the Lyceum and the Imperial, and stalls will soon be at a premium in the Bavarian village. It will be curious to see whether the devotional impulses which the English discoverers of the Passion Play delight to dwell on in its players will remain unimpaired when the players are subjected to the keenest criticism from famous comedians who have journeyed from London or Dresden, and to the somewhat less critical admiration of the Cook's tourist. The *Daily News* has pointed out that the erection of a larger temporary theatre will do something to enrich Ober-Ammergau or its actors: four thousand five hundred persons can be accommodated, and it seems that for all the performances together something like eleven thousand pounds can be taken at the doors. Mr. Blackburn's new edition of his book points out many interesting and useful things which the intending playgoer ought to know; and as the English public—the travelling public included—likes nothing better than "some new thing," and especially when that new thing is from a foreign source, the chances are that the Ober-Ammergau performance will have a successful run. Whatever may be the desire of the authorities of that distant region to put money in their purse by keeping the piece as long as possible "in the bills," it is to be remembered to their credit that they declined one easy means of money-getting. They, at least, did not bring their sacred traditions from the mountains to the Aquarium, or propose to "share profits" with Zazel or Cetewayo's daughters.

A DRAMA which has long been a sure success of Emile Augier's has just been revived at the Théâtre Français. *L'Aventurière*—like all that comes from its author or from the younger Dumas—will always be good reading, but, as a stage performance, its success hangs upon the presence of a capable actress to interpret the character which suggested the title of the play. The infinite stage art of Mme. Arnould-Plessy, which became greater with her years, and was greatest at the moment of her retirement, long sufficed to ensure a welcome for a drama whose heroine is bound to be profoundly unsympathetic. And it did not follow, because Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt had hardly less art than Mme. Plessy, and a good deal more of the electrical quality we call genius, that this phenomenal performer—the witch of the French stage—would satisfy good judges in the

"adventuress's" rôle. Perhaps it cannot be said, indeed, that she has thoroughly done so. She makes very apparent the fascination of the character for the man with whom the character is chiefly anxious to be on the best of terms; but she hides far less than did her predecessor the sources of that fascination. M^{me}. Arnould-Plessy, as the adventuress, was a partially evil woman, suppressing much in her of what was evil. M^{lle}. Sarah Bernhardt spreads out somewhat too visibly the wiles of the courtesan, so that the man of the world with whom she had to deal would have known them for what they were. The part next in importance is played by Coquelin, who is of course as droll as could be desired; and the charm of M^{lle}. Baretta and the discretion and experience of M. Febyre assist the attractiveness of the revival.

Of Miss Litton it may hereafter be said, as of Joubert, that she "*s'inquiétait de perfection bien plus que de gloire.*" Here is everybody taking seats at the Imperial to see a revival of *As You Like It*, which is confessedly the daintiest thing now on the stage; here is everybody well pleased with the general tone of the performance, and not alone with the exceptional excellence of this or that favourite of the public; and Miss Litton proceeds quietly to introduce what must be called a novel feature in the performance of *As You Like It* in our day—the presentation of the character of Hymen. For the part of the play now happily restored, Mrs. Tom Taylor has written a wedding march and chorus which catch pleasantly the spirit of our older English music. It is not as purists battling for the scrupulous preservation of the Shaksperian text that we commend Miss Litton's proceeding, but rather because it happens that the restoration to its proper place of such a rôle as that of Hymen tends to emphasise the fanciful and poetical side of the conception of the play, and removes it further, in the eyes even of the most materialistic of modern playgoers, from the position of a comedy of actual life. *As You Like It*, as seen at the Imperial, becomes more of a romantic idyl. It claims kinship not with *Twelfth Night* but with *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; or, again, not with *The Merchant of Venice* but with *The Tempest*—with a world of enchantment and supernatural power.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

The first concert of the thirty-sixth season of the Musical Union was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, April 13. The music included Mozart's quintett in D, well played by Signor Papini and Messrs. Wiener, Holländer, Hann, and Lasserre. Herr Oscar Beringer was the pianist. He took part in Schumann's quartet, op. 47, and played as solos a small piece by Kirchner and Chopin's first scherzo. The difficulties of the last piece afforded Herr Beringer an opportunity of displaying his fine technique, and his interpretation of the work was most satisfactory. Prof. Ella, now in his seventy-eighth year, has definitely announced the present series as the last. M^{me}. Montigny-Béraury will be pianist at the next concert, April 27, and Dr. Bulow will appear in the month of May.

Dr. Bextfield's oratorio *Israel Restored* was performed by Mr. Carter's Choir on Thursday, April 15, at the Albert Hall. This work was first performed at the Norwich Festival in 1852, and the composer died in the following year. It proves him to have been a thoughtful, and very clever and accomplished musician. There are, here and there, traces of individuality, but the scientific element is

throughout too predominant. The performance was not a good one, but the solos were well rendered by Miss Anna Williams, M^{me}. Mary Cummings, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Robert Hilton.

At the Crystal Palace Concert on April 3, Mr. Dannreuther gave a very fine performance of a new and very difficult piano concerto in F sharp by Mr. C. H. H. Parry. With the exception of the middle movement, the work may be described as somewhat dry, but the composer has an original manner of expressing his ideas. The workmanship is sound and musicianlike: a little less labour and a little more humour would, however, be acceptable. The last concert of the series took place on the 17th. The programme included the Jupiter-Festival march for orchestra and chorus from Gounod's *Polyeucte*, and a symphonic prelude to Byron's *Manfred* by F. Praeger. The prelude is well written and pleasing. The concert concluded with Beethoven's choral symphony. The soloists were Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Orridge, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. F. King. The performance was very good, but the instrumental portion superior to that of the vocal. Mr. Manns will take his annual benefit next Saturday, and the programme will consist of pieces selected by a *plébiscite*, particulars of which were given in a circular issued at the concert we have just noticed.

Mr. Ganz has announced a series of five orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall. The first took place on the 17th. M. Emile Sauret was solo violin, and the programme included a first performance of Rubinstein's symphony in F major, op. 40. It was written about the year 1850, and is the first of four he has written and published. The dates of the remaining concerts are May 1 and 29, June 12 and 26.

At Mr. Faulkner Leigh's benefit concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, April 14, was performed for the first time in England a second suite for orchestra, *L'Arlesienne*, by Bizet. It is in four movements, *pastorale*, *intermezzo*, *minuet*, and *farandole*. The music is charmingly fresh and original, the orchestration most delicate and effective. This suite and a pleasing bagatelle, *Elle et Lui*, by Mr. L. Engel, were admirably played by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill. The programme, which was a long one, included also M^{me}. Sainton Dolby's pleasing and melodious cantata, *The Story of the Faithful Soul*, performed for the first time with full orchestra, and conducted by M. Sainton. The solo parts were taken by Miss Jose Sherrington and Mr. Faulkner Leigh. The concert concluded with a first performance of *Imogene*, a new cantata (*seria buffa*) by George Fox.

Programmes have been issued of the Richter Concerts (second season). There are to be nine in all, on the following dates: May 10, 20, 24, 27, and 31; June 3, 7, 10, and 14. As at the Crystal Palace, the nine symphonies of Beethoven will be given in chronological order. The following artists have been engaged:—Pianoforte—Mr. C. Hallé, Herr Grünfeld, Herr Barth, Herr X. Scharwenka, and Mr. E. Dannreuther; violin—M^{me}. Néruda and Signor Sarasate; violoncello—Herr R. Hausmann; vocalists, Miss Bailey, Frl. Friedländer, Frl. Hohenschild, Signor Candidus, and Herr Henschel. The orchestra will consist of one hundred artists. J. S. SHELDOCK.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
To-night, at 8, a Play, in five acts.
THE OLD LOVE and the NEW.
By BRONSON HOWARD and J. ALBERT. Messrs. Coghlan, Fisher, Leathes, Miles, Corneil d'Anka, Alice Burville, Kate Sullivan, Hodgson, Ewell, M'Namara, Fisher, Hebe Mapleson, Percival, Hudson, and M^{lle}. Palladino (première danseuse); Messrs. Wilford Morgan, J. A. Arnold, Wallace, Bradshaw, F. Wyatt, Marier, &c.
Box-offices open from 11 till 5. No fees.

DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
To-night, at 8, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE.
M^{lle}. Corneil d'Anka, Alice Burville, Kate Sullivan, Hodgson, Ewell, M'Namara, Fisher, Hebe Mapleson, Percival, Hudson, and M^{lle}. Palladino (première danseuse); Messrs. Wilford Morgan, J. A. Arnold, Wallace, Bradshaw, F. Wyatt, Marier, &c.
Box-offices open from 10 till 5. No booking fees.

DUKE'S THEATRE, Holborn.

Managers, HOLT and WILMOT.
Every evening, at 8, Baker and Farron, the favourite musical comedians, in their speciality Drama, in four acts.
CONRAD and LIZETTE.
CONRAD (a German), with songs and dances—Mr. P. F. BAKER.
LIZETTE (a German girl) and TIM FLAHERTY (an Irishman), with songs, dances, &c.—Mr. T. J. FAHRIN.
Preceded at 7.30, by HUCKLEBERRY'S FARM.
A ROUGH DIAMOND.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
To-night, at 8.30, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, called THE UPPYR CRUST.
By HENRY BYRON.
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Miss Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.
Preceded at 7.30, by DEAF AS A POST.
Concluding with A MARRIED BACHELOR.
Doors open at 7. Prices 1s. to 2s. 6d. Box-office open 10 till 5. No fees for booking.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.
To-night, at 8, NAVAL CATASTROPHES.
Opera Comique, in three acts, composed by RICHARD GENE.
Supported by Messdames Selma Dolara, St. Quinten, Violet Cameron; Messrs. Harry Paulson, Lorden, W. E. Gregory, Danbigh Newton, Mitchell, and powerful company. New and magnificent scenery by Messrs. E. Ryan, Spang, and W. Hann. Costumes by Moss, and M^{me}. Alias. Furniture by Mr. S. Lyon. Full band and chorus. Conductor, Mr. Edward Solomon.
Preceded at 7.15, by the celebrated Oriental Extravaganza, THE HAPPY MAN,
in which Messdames Graham, Chorley; Messrs. Wilton, Hill, Craven, Henry, and Mr. Shiel Barry will appear. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. B. Farnie. Acting Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.
Box-office open daily from 11 till 5. Doors open 6.45.

IMPERIAL THEATRE.

Shakspeare's Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Every afternoon at 3, in which Messrs. Lionel Brough, Herman Veda, W. J. Aaron, Kyrie Bellow, F. Everill, E. E. Edgar, J. Bannister, C. Cos, G. Coventry, F. Charles, E. Allbrook, F. Stephens, G. Trevor, C. Bunch, and Miss Litton, Miss Crosswell, Miss Branton, Miss Sylvia Hudson will appear.
Stage Manager, Mr. Cox.
The doors open at 2.30; Overture at 2.45; Comedy precisely at 3; Carriages 3.45.
Night Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Doors open at 7. "NO. 1 ROUND THE CORNER," at 7.30; "AS YOU LIKE IT," at 8.15, with the same powerful cast as in the afternoon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.—166th time.
Every evening, at 8.15.
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.
Morning Performances of the MERCHANT OF VENICE Saturdays, 24th April and 1st and 8th May, at Two o'clock.
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.
Box office open Ten to Five, under the direction of Mr. J. HURST.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.
THE DANITES.
JOAQUIN MILLER's famous American play descriptive of life in the Far West as depicted by Bret Harte. In order that the peculiar dialect and manner should be accurately given, the characters will be represented by the same Company of American artists who have, under the management of Mr. McKee Rankin, performed them in all the chief cities of the United States for the past three years.
DANITY MOORE (a Miner)—Mr. RANKIN.
Messrs. W. E. Sheridan, G. Waldron, M. Langham, E. Holland, L. Harris, F. Peakes, H. Lee, J. Richardson, and Hugh Hawk; Mr. McKee Rankin, Misses Cora Tanager, J. Waldron, and E. Marble.
New scenery, depicting the mountain passes, rude log huts, and giant trees of California, painted by Thos. W. Hall and assistants.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
A new and original melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.
Preceded, at 8, by IN THE SULK.
Messrs. G. Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, Rutland Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Messdames Shirley, Bond, Gwynne, Larue, and Emily Cross.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta.
A HAPPY PAIR.
By S. THOMAS SMITH.
At 8.10, HERMAN MERRIVALE and F. C. GROVES's original Play, FORGET-ME-NOT.
(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward.)
Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Bernard Brown, Miss Kate Pattison, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Annie Layton; Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mr. Flockton, Mr. Berthold Tree, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Ian Robertson, and Mr. John Clayton.
Doors open at 7.30. No fees of any description.
Box-office open daily from 11 to 5.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE; Manager, Mr. W. A. HARWARD.
On MONDAY, APRIL 26, a new and original Spectacular Extravaganza, entitled CUCID; or, TWO STINGS TO A BEAU.
Supported by Messdames Annala, Marie Williams, Lilian Lancaster, Emily Capney, Agnes Hewitt, Phoebe Don, Katie Lee, Alma Stanley, Carlin, and Kate Levier; Messrs. Charles Ashford, Fred. Irving, S. Wilkinson, Harris, and Charles Groves.
Powerful chorus and increased band.
The Burlesque produced under the direction of Mr. CHARLES HARRIS.
Seats may now be booked. Box-office open from 11 to 5. No booking fees.